THE
Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,424—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
2nd Sept	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
9th "	OCEANA	7000	....	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
23rd "	EGYPT	8000	....	...
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
7th Octr	ARABIA	8000	....	..
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
21st "	PERSIA	8000	...	..
28th "	MANTUA b	11000	CHINA	8000
4th Nov.	DELHI	8000	.....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA,	10500
18th "	MOREA	11000	....	...
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
2nd Dec.	EGYPT	8000	....	...
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	8000
16th "	ARABIA	8000	....	...
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
30th "	MALOJA	12500	....	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

b The "MANTUA" proceeds direct to LONDON via MALTA and passengers for MARSEILLES tranship at PORTSAID to the "CHINA."

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

6th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
13th "	PERSIA	8000	...	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
27th "	OCEANA	7000	....	..
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
10th "	CHINA	8000	....	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th "	EGYPT	8000	....	..
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10500	....	...
9th "	ARABIA	8000	....	..
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
20th "	*ARCADIA	7000	....	...
23rd "	PERSIA	8000	....	...
30th "	MARMORA	10500	....	...
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th "	MANTUA	11000	....	...
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
4th May.	EGYPT	8000	....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	ARABIA	8000	....	...

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles ......Rs.	495 or Rs. 591	Rs. 743 or Rs. 861
To London by Sea..Rs.	528 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,

Bombay.

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

Vessels,	Tons,	Captains.	To sail on
D. Balduino	4,530	D. Maganzini	15th Sept. 1911
R. Rubattino	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Oct. 1911
D. Balduino	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th Nov. 1911

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets.........Rs.	500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years......Rs.	750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa. 1st Class, Rs. 740; Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels,	Tons,	Captains.	To sail on
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Sept. 1911
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	16th Oct. 1911
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Nov. 1911

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to ....to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer,	Tons,	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Kasara ...	1195	Thurs.	31st Aug.	9 a.m.	*via C. M.
Lhasa ...	2185	Fri.	1st Sept.	6 a.m.†	direct.

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
*Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kasara," 1,195 tons, on Thursday, 31st Aug. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomera.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Malda," 1,951 tons, on Wednesday, 30th August, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein and Bushire.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Purnea," 3306 tons, on or about 7th September, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lawada," 3269 tons, on or about 9th September.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

28th August, 1911.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES

Vessels.	Tons,	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Ville de la Ciotat	6,378	Eschenauer.	31st Aug. 1911.
Australien	6,365	Aumeran	28th Sept. 1911.
Nera	5,533	Casanova	26th Oct. 1911.
Oceanien	4,143	Sellier	23rd Nov. 1911.
Yarra	4,142	Ristorcelli	21st Dec. 1911.
Polynesien	6,363	Bruno	18th Jan. 1912.
Ville de la Ciotat	6,378	Eschenauer	15th Feb. 1912.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels,	Tons,	Captains.	To Sail on or about
Oceanien	4,143	Sellier	8th Sept. 1911.
Yarra	4142	Ristorcelli	6th Oct. 1911.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Agent.

Albert Building Hornby Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Massilia ...	5091	J. Thomson	8th Sept. 1911.
Olympia ...	5124	R. H. Brown, R.N.R.	23rd " "
Circassia ...	6716	C F Osborne R N R	9th Oct. "
Scindia ...	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st " "
Castalia ...	6388	J. Hamilton	4th Nov. "
Elysia ...	6363	A. Haig	18th " "
Massilia ...	5091	J. Thomson	4th Dec. "
Olympia ...	5124	R. H. Brown, R.N.R.	20th " "
Circassia ...	6716	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	3rd Jan. 1912
Scindia ...	5106	W. Kelso	23rd " "
Castalia ...	6388	J. Hamilton	7th Feb. "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

			Leave Bombay about.
Elysia ...	6363	A. Haig	26th Feb. 1912
Massilia ...	5091	J. Thomson	9th Mar. "
Olympia ...	5124	R H, Brown, R.N.R.	24th " "
Circassia ...	6716	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	8th Apr. "
Scindia ...	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd " "
Castalia ...	6388	J. Hamilton	4th May "
Elysia ...	6363	A. Haig	17th " "
Massilia ...	5091	J. Thomson	3rd June "

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	" 653	993
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 808	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 8 Green Street, Fort.

SHIPPING.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up...................Gold $ 3,250,000,000
RESERVE FUND and undivided profits...................Gold $ 3,460,398,39

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Mexico.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Panama.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Colon.
Manila.	Kobe.	Empire.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and cable transfers on the principal cities of Europe, American Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
4-13, Church Gate Street.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD

CAPITAL (Paid up).......................Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).......................Rs. 23,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

E. E. SAVI,
Acting Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND.......................£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.........£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
88, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Karachi
Amritsar
Penang
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)

Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.
Medan Deli (Sumatra)
Singapore
Malacca
Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)
Klang (F. M. States.
Seremban (F. M States.
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Saigon

Manila
Cebu
Hongkong
Canton.
Foochow
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 31.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

POONA RACES.

BINOCULARS.—

The new series of Binoculars have met with an excellent reception since introduced. There is no doubt that these glasses are much appreciated by the public on account of

1. Neat and handy form.
2. Convenient focussing.
3. High Optical qualities.
4. Increased field of view.
5. Enhanced sterioscopic effect.
6. Greater illumination.

GOERZ'
NEO-TRIEDER.
HELI-TRIEDER.
TRIEDER.
PAGOR
GLASSES.

No binocular at present on the market whether by a first class maker or not combines perfect optical qualities in this light and handy form as that of the GOERZ' MODELS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FRESH GRUYERE PARMESAN GORGONZOLA, DUTCH BALLS in tin foil CHEDDAR LOAFS, CAMEMBERT in tins, (cheeses).

MACCARONI VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assortments Pure genuine OLIVE OIL of the Olives.

PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

Just to hand real RUSSIAN HERRINGS in small Kegs, sold loose at 4 ans. each.

Our GRIGNOLINO (CLARET) WINE is genuine and unadulterated now in great demand. Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

Various other Brands of High Class Wines.

Singapore Rattan CHAIRS, Setties, tables, and Easy Chairs always in stock.

HAM, BACON AND CHEESE.

PRIME'S CUMBERLAND HAM in canvas	... Rs.	1-2	per lb.
" " " cooked on cut	... "	2-8	"
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON "	... Re.	1-0	"
FINEST GRUYERE CHEESE "	... "	1-0	"
PRIME'S ENGLISH CHEDDAR "	... "	1-0	"
MIDGET GOUDAS, in tins each	... "	1-0	
CREME DE LA CREME, in tins about 4lbs. each	... Rs.	3-0	

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 325. Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS,"—BOMBAY.

V.ETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper. female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

MOTORING

either by car or cycle reaches the acme of comfort only when Dunlop Tyres are fitted. Their extraordinary resilience ensures that silky motion which makes the car or cycle seem to glide on the wind. Dunlops are economical.

HAVE THE BEST BY SPECIFYING

DUNLOP

Dunlop Tyres are made scientifically to withstand fair and unfair usage.

MADRAS OFFICE: ... ... 188 c, Mount Road.
BOMBAY OFFICE: ... ... 3, Wallace Street.

150° "SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL. 150°

150°

"SHELL" "SHELL"

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA.

150° TEST

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs.5-4 PER CASE

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" "SHELL"

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,
GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

150° 150°

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP"

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

It is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS, Rs.1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL

Is the only remedy for CHOLERA, Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE

Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey hair to its Natural Colour, Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS

Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness, Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER

scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT

Cures in a day, As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA

WARLI LABORATORY DADAR, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s. s. "OCEANA," from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 12 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Captain Ericson, the Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
SUPERINTENDENT,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, in accordance with Section 465 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, that it is the intention of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay at their Ordinary Monthly Meeting, proposed to be called for THURSDAY, the 9th November, 1911, to take into their consideration the marginally noted amended draft Bye-law with respect to be substituted for Bye-law No. 34 of the Bye-laws made under Section 461 (a), (c), (d) and (dd) of the said Act as amended by the City of Bombay Municipal (Amendment) Act 1905 and confirmed by Government under Section 463 of the Act (vide Government Notification General Department, No. 1271, dated the 15th March, 1910, published in the Bombay Government Gazette, dated the 24th March, 1910).

34. Every person who shall undertake construction work on a building shall construct the nahanis or moris in such building in such manner that between the joists and mori there shall be a complete slab of stone or other impervious material, if of stone the slab shall be not less than 2" in thickness, if of reinforced concrete not less than 3" in thickness and if of iron not less than ⅛" in thickness. Such slab or impervious material shall be inserted 1½" into the surrounding wall and shall have a bearing to the same extent over the timber supports, the sides being made watertight by cement to the satisfaction by the Municipal Commissioner.

2. The Corporation will before finally approving the said amended Bye-law, receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made in writing by any person with respect thereto before the day of the said meeting.

3. Any person desiring to object to the said amended Bye-law on giving written notice to the President of the Corporation not less than ten days before the day of the said meeting, of the nature of his said objection, will, by himself or his counsel, attorney or agent, be heard by the Corporation thereon at the said meeting but not so as that more than one person be heard on the same matter of objection.

4. A printed copy of the proposed amended Bye-law is kept at the office of the undersigned for public inspection and any person who wishes to peruse the same will be permitted to do so during office hours free of charge.

5. Printed copies of the proposed amended Bye-law will also be delivered to any person requiring the same on payment of a fee of anna one per copy.

B. P. MASANI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 24th August, 1911.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

PETITION for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of RASOOLBAI, daughter of VAZIR KARIM MAHOMED late of Bombay Sunni Mahomedan a minor and spinster deceased.

1 PEEROO KARIM MAHOMED and 2 AISHABAI, daughter of VAZIR KARIM MAHOMED and wife of GOOLAM bin HASSON both of Bombay Sunni Mahomedan inhabitant first a butcher and both residing at Nagdevi Street without the Fort of Bombay .... Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 22nd day of August, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eleven and in the second year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Reg'strar.

P. B. MALABARI,
The 22nd day of August, 1911.
Messrs. ARDESIR HORMASJI DINSHAW & Co.
Petitioner's Attorneys.

TO PROPERTY OWNERS.

WANTED.—A CAPITALIST, to erect a ONE-STOREYED BUILDING, in the Fort, suitable for a large Printing Work. For lease on a good rental and for a long period.

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NORTH-WEST ROUTE. Mail Train between Bombay and Delhi from 1st November, via Ahmedabad, Abu and Jaipur.

Restaurant Car between Ahmedabad and Ajmer.

DOWN.		DOWN.	
Bombay (Colaba)	D. 22-0	Bombay (Colaba)	D. 21-30
Delhi	A. 6-15	Delhi	A. 8-45
UP.		UP.	
Delhi	D. 22-45	Delhi	D. 21-0
Bombay (Colaba)	A. 7-20	Bombay (Colaba)	A. 8-15

ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS will be run when necessary leaving Bombay in the evening and arriving at Delhi at a convenient hour in the morning.

Passengers holding RETURN TICKETS by the B. B. & C. I. Railway broad-gauge route to Delhi have the option of using the Metre-gauge route via Ahmedabad on either the outward or return journey.

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FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 3rd August, 1911.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

WANTED.

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Knowledge of Music is essential in both cases. Apply to.

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Railway School Board,
Bhusawal.
G. I. P. RY.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned, on FRIDAY, the 8th September, 1911, before 1 P.M., for the right of "ERECTING a GRAND STAND" for spectators, on the Esplanade Parade Ground, during the ensuing Triangular Cricket Matches.

Each Tender to be accompanied by Rs. 200 as earnest money.

Further particulars and conditions will be given on application to the Superintendent of Esplanade.

The Executive Engineer, Presidency, reserves the right to reject all or any Tender.

E. M. PROES, A. M. Inst. C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 24th August, 1911.

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC LONDON.

THE LAST DATE of entry for the PRACTICAL EXAMINATION, is MONDAY, September 4th, 1911.

EDGAR FAULKNER,
Local Secretary,
"The Anchorage," Apollo Bunder.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
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They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

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No appetite?
Bad taste in the mouth?
Tongue coated?
Pain in the Stomach and Bowels?
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LOOK OUT!

THAT'S NATURE'S DANGER SIGNAL!

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To be had from the Proprietors PERIN and Co., from KEMP and Co., and S. BROTHERS, and Co., etc.

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DR. LAZARUS' SPLEEN PILLS

HAVE CURED THOUSANDS OF CASES OF ENLARGED SPLEEN.

Full Directions given in Wrapper

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* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000,

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A perfect gem of Photography illustrating an episode of every day life.

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A charming little fairy play, beautifully staged and colored. One of Pathe's finest colored productions.

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A very amusing picture full of laughs AND OUR USUAL POPULAR PROGRAMME.

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MONDAY, 28th Aug: } MORNING SESSIONS,
TUESDAY, 29th Aug: } from 9 to 11 with the Band being Bank Holidays.

A CINDERELLA DANCE AND SKATING,

ON MONDAY, 28th August, from 9-30 to Midnight.

ADMISSION AS USUAL.

BANK OF BOMBAY SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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THE following PRINTING PRESSES, MACHINERY and PLANT are to be SOLD immediately at a very LOW PRICE to make room for new Machinery in the "Bombay Gazette" Press:—

- 2 Type casting Machines.
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- 2 Very large Printing Machines.
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- 1 Backing Machine (for Book-binding).
- 1 Large Press for Printing Copper Plates.
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For Particulars and price, see the GENERAL MANAGER.

By Appointment to H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda.

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Lahore	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

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Building St. No. 88, 87, 86, 89, 9—10, case No. 2: 368 Chinch Bunder Road Building St. No. 3, 4, 5, 6: 17—23 case No. 113: 116 Nowrojee Hill Road.

Building St. No. 13-17, 49-57 case No. 44-252, Chinch Bunder Cross, Lanex First Nowroji Hill Road.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 28th August, 1911.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FACING THE SEA.
FORT BOMBAY.

PRADER RIPU.

A Sure Remedy for Leucorrhœa (Whites). Cure is imminent. Strongly recommended to try it once. Price Rs. 3 a bottle. Apply to

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Chemists, Bombay No. 2.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has a reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT THOROUGHLY AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS,
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 43, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful Clarke's Blood Mixture." —June 13, 1908

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR

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A. H. WHEELER AND CO.,
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in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

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Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, August 25.] [BOMBAY, August 26.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	78 3-8	1-16	
do. Rentes ...	94 1-2	1-4	
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	94	un	chgd
1-2 do. Gov. securities...	64 1-4		1-16
Bar silver in London ...	24 1-16		1-16
do. 2 months' hence...	24 3-16	un	chgd
Bar silver in New York ...	52 1-8		1-8
Exchange on London at Paris...	25-25 1-2		1-2
do. do. at Berlin...	20-49	un	chgd
do. do. New York ..	4-86	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3 p.c.	since	
do. Short London Bills	9th Mar.		
3 months' sight ..	2 -8	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	3 1-2	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 1-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 7-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	1 3-8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	1 1-2	un	chgd

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 15-16 unchgd

Closing Tone of Silver—Absence of buying orders.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£	70,000
Bar Gold to Bombay	£	70,000
Sovereigns to Bombay	£	10,000
Silver to Shanghai	£	15,000
Silver to Colombo	£	10,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Steady. Fair demand.
Futures	Steady.
East Indian	......
Manchester	Firm with a fair demand.
Total sales	5,000
Sold on speculation and for Export	500
Imports	2,000
Mid-Americans	6·83+07
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	9 11-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan
6·40	6·16	6·10	6·8	6·8
+09	+04	+04	+04	+04

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	April-May.
6·08	6·10	6·11	6·12
+01	+04	+04	+04

New York Official noon call Oct. 11-47 Jan. 11-47

New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct. 11·29 Jan. 11-38

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at U. S. Ports	18,000
Receipts at „ Last year	11,000
Exports to Great Britain	......
Exports to Continent	15,000
Spot Cotton—	13·15+45

Futures—Month of Oct. 11·53+19

Futures—Month of Dec. 11·63+16

Advanced on bull support and short covering and on limited offerings.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	12 1-8+08
Futures month of Oct.	11·43+27
Futures month of Dec.	11·51+25
Tone of Spot Cotton	Steady.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of cotton at U. S. Ports	91,000
Do. exports to Great Britain	10,000
Do. do. to France and Continent	39,000
Do. do. to Japan	......
Stock of cotton at U. S. Ports	187,000
Do. do. at interior Ports	87,000
Stock of Cotton in London	11,740

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS—

Total actual Exports	2,000
do Forwarded	80,000
do Imports	10,000
do Stock	513,000

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M. G.	d 5 2-16
F. G. Bengal M. G.	d 5 4-16
Fine Bengal M. G.	d 5 6-16
Good Bhownagger	d 5 11-16
F. G. Bhownagger	d 5 13-16
Fine Bhownagger	d 5 15-16
Good Oomras M. G.	d 5 12-16
F. G. Oomras M. G.	d 5 14-16
Fine Oomras M. G.	d 6
Good M. G. Oomras	d 5 10-16
Fine M. G. Oomras	d 5 14-16
Good Broach	d 6 1-16
F. G. Broach	d 6 7-32
Fine Broach	d 6 6-16
Good Khandeish	d 5 9-16
F. G. Khandeish	d 5 11-16
F. G. F. Tinnevelly Liverpool C. I. F.	d 6 1-4

Buyers, &c.—Nominal.

Months—Aug.-Sept.

Good Tinnevelly	d 6 5-16
Fair Red Coconada C. I. F. London	d 5 13-32
Coconada Ginned C I F London	d 5 16-32
S. M. Westerns C I F London	d 5 17-32

YARN.

40s Banner Mill Twist	10 1-4
George Mayall's Yarn	10 1-4

WHEAT.

Wheat White Karachi ... 35 1-4—1-4

Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.

Do. Name of Ports—London.—Sellers.

Wheat Red Karachi ... 34 3 4—1-4

Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.

Do. Name of Ports—London.—Sellers.

Tone—Easier.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ... 35 1-2+1-4

Do. Months—August.-Sept.

Do. Name of Ports —Sellers. Dul'.

Barletta Russo 62 1-2lbs.— ...Nominal. No sellers.

Do. Months—August-Sept.

Buyers &c.—Value.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... 35 1-4—1-4

Do. Months—Aug.-Sept—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawn. per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship...Nominal.

Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.

Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk.

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p.c. ex-ship 51 3-4+3-4

Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.

Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp.—Sellers

Brown Cawnpore ... 47 unchgd

Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Done.

Tone—Easier.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 73 3 4

Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.

Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp.—Done.

Tone of Linseed—Easier.

Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 61—1-4

Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)... ... ... 13 1-4 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ...4 10 1-2—Aug.-Sept.—Sellers. Firm.

METALS—

Copper Braziers	£ 67 1-4
Yellow Metal	d 61-8
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 56
Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary sizes F. O. B. Antwerp	4 15 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 per cent. F. O. B. Liverpool	11 5 0
Basic Steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India	5 8 9

FREIGHT—

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.... Nominal.

ARRIVALS—

" Claverock, " " Blake."

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) .. 17 1 1-2—Sellers.

Do. Months of Shipment...Oct.-Dec.

Tone—Firmer with small business.

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...16-3—Sellers.

Do Months of Shipments .. Oct.-Dec.

Tone—Nominal and neglected.

German Beet-root 88 p.c. ...14 5 1-4—Sellers.

Months of Shipments ...October.

Tone—Fair demand. Market firm. Sellers rather reserved.

E A R & Similar Crystal C & F India ...18 10 1-2—Sellers.

Months of Shipments ... Jan.-March.

Tone—High prices asked check business steady.

Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...14-6—Value.

Months of Shipments ...Sept.-Oct.

Tone—Firm.

Java Sugar—Unchanged. Steady. Nothing doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [26th August, 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
1 Box Bales.	Rs. 76,800	London	Comptoir Bank
418 Bars Silver.	750,000	do	Hong kong Bank
43 Bars Silver.	75,0.0	do	International Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 24th Aug., 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	33	34,294
B B and C I Railway ...	15	17,866

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 4d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d. 15th Nov.
Do. do France	...170 1-4
Do. do Marks	...138 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...132
Shanghai „	...175 1 4
Japan „	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

Ready...	Rs. 96 6 0
Forward	„ 96 4 0

BULLION :—We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	Rs 24 0 6
Australian „	„ 24 0 0
Sovereigns „	„ 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty	„ 61 5 0
„ 1st Settlement	„ 61 5 0
„ 2nd	„ 61 6 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

The market has advanced in sympathy with American and Liverpool advices. Japan shippers bought few contracts of Oomra style and are still buying but a large business cannot be put through in absence of sellers. The market anxiously awaits the issue of the next Bureau Report which is expected to be of a bullish nature as too many deterioration reports have been recently circulated.

Ready business has been confined to local mills-exporters being out of market.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach ...	Rs. 304	March.
Fine M G Wardha Hinganghat	„ 301	Jan.
Fine M G Nagpur	„ 298	„
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola...	„ 288-0	„
Fine M G Khandeish	„ 230	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	„ 270	„
Fine M G Bengal ...	„ 294	Nov.
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	„ 289	Dec.
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	„ 281	Jan.
F. G. H. G. Bengal ...	„ 265	„

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	Firm.
Estimated Sales	5,000 bales
Total Imports	Nil

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·52	6·28	6·24	6·20
+12	+12	+13	+12

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	Apl.-May.
6·10	6·20	6·22	6·23	6·23
+12	+12	+12	+12	+11

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st October 1910.	250,000
Receipts from 1st October, 1910 to 24th Aug. 1911...	2,475,454
	2,725,454
Shipments from 1st October, 1910 to 24th Aug. 1911...	1,568,953
	1,156,501
Afloat	2,894
	1,153,607
Estimated mill consumption and up-country by rail ...	870,000
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands ...	283,607

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—The market is weak. We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 12 3 6 B.T.
September	„ 13 5 0 R.T.

RAPESEED :—The market is quiet. We Quote :—

Yellow Guzerat ready ...	Rs. 8 12 0 R.D.
Brown Etawah ready ...	„ 7 13 6 „

GINGELLYSEED :—The market is unchanged. We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c.	Rs. 57 6 0
Yellow Hinganghat	„ 64 14 0
Black Kutni	„ 49 14 0

CASTORSEED :—Tone steady. We Quote :—

Ready ... Rs. 7 10 0 R. T.

COTTONSEED :—Tone steady. We Quote :—

Ready ... Rs. 25 6 0

POPPYSEED :—Tone firm. We Quote :—

Ready ... Rs. 10 15 0 B. T.

MOWRASEED :—Tone quiet. We quote :—

Ready ... Rs. 7 7 0 B. T.

WHEAT :—The market is quiet. We Quote :—

White Pissi ready	Rs. 5 2 0 R. T.
„ „ Sept	Rs. 5 3 0 „

SHARES.

The Share Market is closed to-day owing to a Jain Hindus Holiday.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	1,103	bales
Wheat	10,550	cwts.
Linseed	3,159	„
Rapeseed	133	„
Gingellyseed	285	„
Poppyseed	552	„
Groundnuts	674	„
Castorseed	8,343	„
Rice	5,767	„
Myrabollams	440	„
Cottonseed	14,027	„
Mowraseed	575	„
Gram	711	„
Joowar	4,782	„
Maize	Nil	

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, August 26.] [BOMBAY, August 27.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	78 1-2	1-8	
3 do. Rentes ...	94 1-2	un	chgd
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan...	94	1-4	5 1-4
do. Govt. securities...	64 1-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London	24 1-16	1-16	
do. 2 months' hence...	24 3-16	un	chgd
do. in New York ...	52 1 4	1-8	
Exchange on London at Paris.	25-25 1-2		
do. at Berlin...	20-49	un	chgd
do. at New York...	4-86 1-8	1-8	
Discount Bank of England Rate	3 p.c.		since
do. Short London	9th Mar.		
Bills, 3 months' sight.	2 3-4	1-8	
do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.	3 1-2	un	chgd
do 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 1-8	un	chgd
do, 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 7-8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1 1-8		1-16
Interest 7 day Market Loans...	1 1-2	un	chgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 15-16 unchgd

Closing Tone of Silver—Steady.

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England, about £150,000.

The Bombay mails of the 12th instant, arrived at Brindisi afternoon of 24th instant.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	...Firm. Dull.
Futures	Steady.
Total Sales	3,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	250
East Indian	50
Imports	......
Mid Americans	6 99+11
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	9 11-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec. Jan.
6·49	6·23	6·21	6·18	6·13
+09	+09	+09	+09	+09

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.	April-May.
6·13	6·23	6·21	6·12
+10	+10	+10	+10

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at all U. S. Ports	20,000
Receipts at U. S. Last year	13,000
Exports to Great Britain	......
Exports to Continent	3,000
Spot Cotton—	...13 50 unchgd

Futures—Month of Oct. 11·56—2

Futures—Month of Dec. 11·64+1

Declined owing to unfavorable cotton goods situation and advanced later on foreign buying.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	11·51+2
Futures—Month of Oct.	......
Do. do Dec.	11·54+3
Tone of Spot Cotton	Quiet.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M. G.	d 5 8-16
F. G. Bengal M. G.	d 5 5 16
Fine Bengal M. G.	d 5 7-16
Good Bhownagger	d 5 12-16
F. G. Bhownagger	d 5 14-16
Fine Bhownagger	d 6
Good Oomras M. G.	d 5 13-16
F. G. Oomras M. G.	d 5 15-16
Fine Oomras M. G.	d 6 1-16
Good M. G. Oomras	d 5 11-16
Fine M. G. Oomras	d 5 15-16
Good Broach	d 6 2-16
F. G. Broach	d 6 9-32
Fine Broach	d 6 7-16
Good Khandeish	d 5 10-16
F. G. Khandeish	d 5 12-16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	11,910,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	115,000
East Indian do	137,000
American do	780,000
Other do	128,000
Total Sales	22,000
East Indian total sales	500
Total Speculation	......
Do. Exportation	......
East Indian Export	......
Do. Indian Stock	29,000
Do. Forwarded Consumer	400
Do. Actual Exports	100
Do. Week's Imports	......
Do. Speculation	......
Americans Afloat	20,000
East Indian	8,000
Total	43,000

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492lbs. C.I.F. ... 35 1-4

Do. Months—Aug.-Sept. London-Buyers.

Wheat F.A.Q. ... 35

Do. Months—Aug.-Sept. London—Sellers.

Tone—Quiet but steady.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lbs ... 35 3-4

Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.

Do. Name of Ports—Sellers.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... 35 1-2

Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ... Nominal.

Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ... 52

Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

Brown Cawnpore ... 47

Do. Months—August-Sept.

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

Tone of Rapeseed—Firm.

LINSEED—

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 73 1-2

Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

Tone of Linseed—Easier.

Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 66 3-4

Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 13 1-4 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber .. 4 10 1-2—Aug-Sept.—Firm.

SUGAR—

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags ...17 1-2—Sellers.

Do. Months of Shipment ...Oct.-Dec.

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... 16 4 1-2

Do. Months of Shipments ...Oct.-Dec.

Tone—Neglected and Dull.

German Beet-root 88 p. c ...14 0 3-4—Sellers.

Months of Shipments ...Oct.

Tone—Market opened rather easier owing to realizations closed very steady.

E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India ...19—Sellers.

Months of Shipments ...Jan.-Mar.

Tone—Firm but business checked by high prices asked.

Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...14-6—Value.

Months of Shipments ...Sept.-Oct.

Tone—Firm.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16×18 C and F Calcutta Aug.-Nov.—18 7 1-2—Value.

Do. do. July-Oct.—1912—12-3—Value.

Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi

Do. do. Aug.-Nov.—18-9—Value. July-Oct.—1912—12 4 1-2—Value.

Fine White Java C & F Calcutta

Do. do. Aug.-Nov.—14 1 1-2—Value. July-Oct.—1912—13-3—Value.

Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi

Do. do. Aug.-Nov.—14-3—Value. July-Oct.—1912—13 4 1-2—Value.

General Tone—Firm and prices unchanged.

KHOTI SETTLEMENT ACT.

The text is published by the Government of Bombay of a Bill further to amend the Khote Settlement Act.

The object of this Bill is to preclude the transfer of occupancy-tenancies without the consent of the khot. Section 9 of the Khoti Settlement Act, 1880, declares that occupancy-tenants' rights, are not transferable except in certain cases, but the Act attaches no penalty to an unauthorised transfer. It has further been held that the prohibition in section 9 extends only to the distinctive rights of an occupancy-tenant and that ordinary tenancy rights are transferable. It follows therefore that in the case of an unauthorized transfer the khot has no remedy against the transferee, unless the land is resigned or lapses or is forfeited for one of the reasons specified in section 10. This result appears to be inequitable and contrary to the intention of the Act. At the same time the opportunity has been taken to remove an anomaly caused by the terms of the same sections. The first paragraph of section 9 makes the rights of a dharekeri or quasi-dharekari heritable and transferable. Such transfer may take the shape of a lease or mortgage, by virtue of section 10 the effect of a resignation by a privileged occupant of either of these denominations is to defeat any encumbrance which such privileged occupant may have created and thus to allow a lessor or mortgagor to render null and void an encumbrance which the law has expressly permitted him to create.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

AINSLIE—August 24, at the Eden Sanitarium, Darjeeling, the wife of Claudea John Ainslie, of a daughter.

BLACK—August 20, at Mission House, Almora, U. P, the wife of J. R. Black, Esq., Calcutta, of a son.

DEATH.

HENDERSON—August 13, at Hindhead, Eleanor Maude, beloved wife of Henry Mitchell Henderson.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Our Star film "The Evening Bellringer and his Son." A perfect picture of tinted photograph. Three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 p.m.

Skating Rink, 8 a. m. and on Tuesdays and Thursdays 6 p. m.; Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 9-30 p. m.

Maxim : "Efficiency means real economy."—British Weekly.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 1st September a new no delivery town sub-office to be called "Crawford Market Post and Telegraph Office" will be opened in the Sitaram Building near the Crawford Market. The office will transact all classes of work except delivery and remain open for postal work. On week days from 7-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m. and on Sundays and P. O. holidays from 7-30 a.m. to 9-30 a.m. and from 3-30 p.m. to 5-30 p.m. For telegraph work the office will be open on week days only from 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. with effect from the same date, the present "Victoria Terminus" post-office which is situated in the "Times of India" Buildings will be abolished —Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. "Assaye" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9-30 a.m. on Wednesday the 30th instant, instead at 11-30 a.m. as previously notified. Parcel mail for China closes at New General Post Office 8-30 a.m. on Wednesday.

THE SKATING RINK.

THE success of the previous dancing and skating Sessions has induced the Rink management to announce another similar event to-night, when extended accommodation will be provided for dancers without diminishing the skating course. A very attractive dance programme is being distributed and lovers of waltzing will find scope for enjoyment. Skating and dancing will proceed simultaneously from 9-30 to midnight. To-day and to-morrow being Bank holidays, there will be as usual morning sessions from 9 to 11, with the band in attendance.

MILLS IN GUJARAT.

A Bombay Government Press Note says :—

Government are now investigating the possibility of obtaining pure water, at considerable depths below the surface, for water-supplies in Gujarat. These investigations may show that it will be practicable to provide in the same way for a limited amount of irrigation; but the work has not yet reached a stage at which any definite conclusions can be drawn.

In the report of the Indian Irrigation Commission, 1901—03, the Commission made certain recommendations with reference to the use of steam pumps for irrigation purposes on rivers. They proposed that while enterprise of the kind was in its experimental stage, Government should waive their right to royalty on the water altogether for a definite and long period, or that at any rate the charge, if made, should be purely nominal, and that the conditions on which such installations were permitted should be such as to leave capitalists free to extend their operations over as wide a field as possible. Government accepted these recommendations in principle and directed that any person desiring to erect a mechanical pumping installation on a river or stream should apply to the Collector for permission, stating the nature and pump and discharging capacity of the installation and the area it was expected to irrigate. When such an application is received the Collector consults the Superintending Engineer concerned on the question whether the raising of the water is likely to affect seriously any Government supply for irrigational purposes lower down the river, and if the answer is in the negative, he gives the requisite permission. If the Government irrigational supply lower down is likely to be seriously affected, permission is refused or restricted to the raising of such quantity of water as will not materially affect irrigation lower down. No charge is made for the water for a period of 25 years, after which the circumstances will be reviewed.

Tagai is granted to persons desirous of erecting mechanical pumping installations anywhere in accordance with the ordinary rules, each case being decided on its merits.

Since the end of November, 1909 Government have placed at the disposal of the Director of Agriculture the services of a trained Agricultural Engineer; and if any information is required by any landowner in respect of the working of oil, gas or steam engines, or steam or motor ploughs in connection with agricultural operations, applications should be made to the Director of Agriculture at Poona, who has been instructed to furnish the requisite advice and assistance free of charge.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 28th August.

688. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for class-firing as follows :—

Tuesday 29th instant—" F" Coy.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 10 a.m.

689. The Viceroy's Prize Competition—Intending Competitors will please submit their names with entrance fees Rs 4 to the Adjutant by the 15th September 1911. Conditions can be seen at Head-Quarters.

690. Parade—" G " Company will parade at the Bombay Gymkhana on Wednesday the 30th instant at 7-30 a.m.

All Recruits of the current season should endeavour to attend.

Dress—Mufti.

Rifles will be issued on parade.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. R. PENNINGTON, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 28th August.

204. Office Closed—The Head Quarters Office will be closed except for Urgent work on Monday and Tuesday the 28th and 29th instant on Account of Public Holiday Ganesh Chaturthi.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY LIEUT. STANLEY REED, COMMANDING, BO. L. H.

Bombay, 28th August.

1. There will be drill on the Sands for all members to-morrow Tuesday morning the 29th instant. Rendezvous Church Gate Station at 7-30 a.m.

Dress—Khaki and hunting saddles.

Members who are not already in possession of their Khaki uniform are requested to turn out in Mufti.

II. Evening 6 p.m. Drill in the Town Hall. (The Delhi Contingent are specially requested to attend).

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg.-Adjt. B. L. H

A bill has been prepared for introduction into the Italian Chamber of Deputies in December legalising divorce, which at present is unknown in Italy. The Bill was the outcome of a Resolution passed by the Congress of Italian Women.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

DACOIT'S APPEAL DISMISSED.

ON the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, Mr. Justice Russell and Justice Sir Narayen G. Chandavarkar disposed of the appeal of Bhaiji Karson, who was convicted of dacoity by Mr. A. C. Wild, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. Divatia, instructed by Mr. Bhat, appeared for the accused, the Government Pleader was for the Crown.

The accused was tried along with three others on a charge of dacoity, armed with a deadly weapon.

The case against the accused was that, with the assistance of several Pathans, they entered the house of the mukhi of Chitrasar, (who was then absent) and forced his brother to point out the safe, in which the valuables were kept. They then let the man go and he gave an alarm with the result that the villagers assembled in large numbers armed with sticks, bill-hooks and stones. A battle was going on between the villagers and three Pathans outside the house, while the mukhi's safe was being broken open inside. A determined attack was made on the Pathans outside. They were driven inside the house and there were so severely handled that they fled to a shed on the opposite side of the road, where they subsequently died of their wounds. The three other Pathans inside the house were then arrested by the police, who had come up there in the meanwhile. The three Pathans made full confessions and the appellant who appeared to have taken a minor part was arrested and charged.

All the accused were convicted. The three Pathans were sentenced to ten years' transportation; the appellant to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

On consideration of the whole case, their Lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence and dismissed the appeal.

JACKERIA'S MORTGAGE SUIT.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, on Saturday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar disposed of the suit brought by Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel against Bai Rehmabai, a widow and others in respect of the mortgage of a shop belonging to Haji Jan Mahomed, an insolvent.

M. C. H. Setalwad, Mr. B. J. Desai and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Company, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Setalwad and Mr. Davar also appeared for the first three defendants, while Mr. Bahadurji with the Advocate General, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, were for the Official Assignee to represent the insolvent's creditors.

This suit arose out of the insolvency of Haji Jan Mahomed whose adjudication Mr. Justice Davar, as Commissioner in insolvency, had refused to annul on the application of the plaintiff; Mr. Justice Davar, on that occasion, had also given possession of the shop alleged to be mortgaged to the Official Assignee with a free hand to do what he liked. The plaintiff thereupon brought this suit.

The pleadings having been read, his Lordship suggested a settlement, and after some amount of time had been spent in arguments, the following order was obtained by the parties by consent. His Lordship having sanctioned the settlement as Commissioner in Insolvency and the suit having been defended by the Official Assignee, it was declared that the mortgage of the 15th April, 1909, in favour of the first defendant was valid and binding; it was also declared that the mortgage of the 20th April 1909 in favour of the plaintiff was valid and binding, except as to Rs. 70,000, being the larger portion of the sum in the hands of the Official Assignee representing the sale proceeds of the goods in the insolvent's shop and rent thereof. The plaintiff was to get the balance of the sum with the Official Assignee. Each party to bear his own costs.

SUIT FOR LEGACIES.

AT the Bombay High Court, on Saturday, Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar heard the suit brought by Ebrahim Haji Mahomed and another against Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayum and others to recover certain legacies.

Mr. D. N. Bahadurji and Mr. B. J. Wadia appeared for the plantiff and defendants Nos. 5 to 10; Mr. M. R. Jardine and Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the first defendant and Mr. Setalwad with the Advocate-General for the second; the third defendant appeared in person, while the fourth was represented by Mr. H. S. Captain with the Advocate-General and Mr. J. D. Davar.

This suit also related to the insolvency of Haji Jan Mahomed, who, the plaintiffs stated, was the executor and trustee of his father's estate in which they claimed their shares by way of legacies. Several of the mortgagees of the different movables and immovables were made parties to the suit and several defences were raised. Mr. Jardine applied that Messrs. Cox and Company should be added as parties to the suit. Mr. Setalwad supported Mr. Jardine. Mr. Captain asked to be discharged from the suit, observing that no relief was sought against his client, the Official Assignee. If that were not done, he would support Mr. Jardine's application.

Mr. Bahadurji, for the plaintiffs, opposed the application and said he would give up the property implicating Messrs. Cox and Company. He asked that the other side be ordered to pay costs of the day, if the order prayed for was made, the application having been made at a very late stage.

His Lordship ordered that Messrs. Cox and Company should be added as parties and the suit must be adjourned. Costs reserved.

CLAIM FOR LOAN DEPOSIT.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, on Saturday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar disposed of the suit brought by M. H. Sanjana and others against N. R. Mistry and another to recover Rs. 10,000 being the amount deposited with the defendant in ten Government Promissory Notes of Rs. 1,000 each.

The facts of the case have been reported.

The defendant stated at the hearing that, if the plaintiffs swore on the Avesta that the amount was deposited for the purpose stated in the plaint, he would return the money there and then, without paying interest and costs.

After some consideration, all the plaintiffs and the second defendant went into the witness-box, one after another and swore on the Avesta.

His Lordship, thereupon, passed a decree for the plaintiffs for the amount and made no order as to interest and costs. His Lordship also allowed the defendant to withdraw the counter-claim here, but gave him liberty to file a fresh suit.

KHOJA PARTITION SUIT.

On the Original Side of Bombay High Court, on Saturday, Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar heard the suit brought by Abdulla Gullam Hussein against Rehemoobhai Allana and others for the partition of the estate of Allana Munji, a wealthy Khoja merchant of Bombay, now deceased.

Mr. B. J. Desai, with the Advocate General, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Company, appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. C. H. Setalwad and Mr. J. H. Vakil, instructed by Messrs. Thakurdass and Company, were for the defendants.

The plaintiff stated that Allana at the time of his death was a member of an undivided family with his three sons. The family at that time owned considerable property and a large and flourishing business. He claimed to be entitled to a partition of all the properties of the joint family.

The first defendant, in his written statement, said that Allana died making a will, whereby he bequeathed all his property and business to him in trust for himself and his two minor brothers, who were given their shares on attaining their majority. He denied that Allana was joint with his sons and that the plaintiff was entitled to a partition of the property. He said the suit was vexatious and should be dismissed with costs.

The plaintiff's brothers and cousin supported the first defendant. The rest submitted to the orders of the Court.

The case is proceeding.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar will preside at the ensuing Fourth Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, which commence on Friday next. There are six cases committed for trial including one murder case.

MEDICAL RELIEF IN BOMBAY.

Government Action.

THE following Press note has been issued :—

Government are anxious that the benefits of medical relief on modern lines should be more widely spread throughout the Presidency. In recent years a large number of dispensaries and hospitals have been instituted, but there are still large tracts of the country where facilities for medical relief are very deficient. The position in this respect has recently been surveyed, and the lists appended to this note contain the names of the places where such facilities are specially required. The names have been arranged in the order of relative urgency in each Division and in Sind, and the localities for which travelling dispensaries are considered more suitable have been marked accordingly.

2. According to section 30 (b) of the Bombay Local Boards Act, I of 1884, and section 54 (1) (o) of the District Municipal Act, III of 1901, the provision of medical relief within their respective areas is one of the obligatory functions of local boards and municipalities. The resources at the disposal of these bodies are not sufficient to secure the rate of progress that should be aimed at. The Governor in Council has therefore decided that, subject to the exigencies of public finance, an annual allotment of Rs. 20,000 for initial charges and of Rs. 10,000 for recurring expenditure should be made in the budget. But even with these sums it will not be possible to supply the urgent demands for an undesirable number of years. Adequate progress can be attained only if the charitable public come forward with liberal donations and endowments to supplement the funds that can be made available by the State and by local bodies. The Governor in Council desires therefore to draw the attention of the wealthy and charitable to this worthy object.

3. The following is a synopsis of the rules published in Government Notification No. 5006, dated 27th September 1909, has been drawn up :—

Government sanction to the establishment and to the grant of assistance for the maintenance of a charitable dispensary is accorded only when a municipality or a district local board or some private individual undertakes to provide for the establishment or maintenance or for the establishment and maintenance of such dispensary, as the case may be. As a rule, Government do not bear any share of the cost of building and equipment, but in view of the allotment mentioned above, it will be possible to make grants towards such initial expenditure, each case being considered upon its merits. In fixing the amount of assistance to be given by Government towards the annual cost of maintenance, consideration is given to the importance of the locality and to the funds at the disposal of the local authority responsible for the maintenance of the dispensary. Government have prescribed a new type of dispensary consisting of three blocks, viz. :—

block A.—out-door dispensary ;
block B.—hospital ;
block C.—medical officer's quarters.

If funds do not permit of the whole dispensary being built at one time, it can be built block by block.

The general description of each block, the estimated cost of building and of equipment are as follows :—

Block A.—Out-door dispensary consists of consulting room, dressing-room, examination room, dispensing room, store room, male waiting verandah, female waiting verandah, shelves and cupboards, sinks and lavatories, two servants' quarters, servants' latrines, mortuary and compound fence.

	Rs.
Cost of building ...	15,943
Cost of equipment ...	400

Block B.—Hospital consists of male ward with four beds, female ward with two beds, operation room, store room, two bath rooms, two closets, verandahs, sinks and lavatories.

	Rs.
Cost of building ...	10,079
Cost of equipment ...	200

Block C.—Medical officer's quarters consist of bed-room, sitting room, dining room, kitchen store room, bath room, closet, verandahs, zenana compound and two servants' quarters.

	Rs.
Cost of building ...	7,740

The annual cost of maintenance will be—

FOR BLOCK A ALONE.

	Rs.
Sub-assistant Surgeon, third grade (Rs. 35 per mensem) ...	4 0
Allowance to sub-assistant surgeon (Rs. 10 per mensem) ...	120
Compounder (Rs 15 per mensem) ...	180
Dispensary servant (Rs. 7 per mensem ...	84
Bhisti } not full-time { Rs. 2 per mensem	24
Sweeper } not full-time { do. do.	24
European medicines ...	300
Country medicines ...	50
Annual repairs ...	40
Contingencies...	100
Total ...	1,342

FOR BLOCKS A AND B TOGETHER.

	Rs.
The same as in the case of block A ...	1,342 and
Additional Rs. 8 per mensem to the bhisti	96
Additional Rs. 5 per mensem to the sweeper	60
Diets ...	40
Renewal of bedding and clothing ...	30
Annual repairs ...	40
Total ...	1,548

The first supply of all needful surgical and other instruments is given without charge from the Government Medical Stores. The annual grant-in-aid which Government give for the maintenance of a dispensary does not ordinarily exceed one-half the total charges including the pay and allowances of an assistant surgeon of the third class, if the charge is to be held by an assistant surgeon and of a sub-assistant surgeon of the third grade if it is to be held by a sub-assistant surgeon. The amount of the annual grant-in-aid is subject to revision every five years.

The dispensaries required at the 88 places named will, as a rule, consist of block A only, but allowances may be made for blocks A and B combined in 10 per cent. of the cases. On this assumption the total initial cost involved is Rs. 15,30,959 and total annual expenditure is Rs. 1,19,950. If medical officers' quarters were added to all the 88 dispensaries, the additional initial cost would be Rs. 6,81,120, i.e., Rs. 6,11,460 in connection with the block A dispensaries and Rs. 69,660 in connection with the combined block A and B dispensaries.

List of dispensaries (stationary and travelling) proposed to be opened in the order of relative urgency in the several Divisions of the Bombay Presidency including Sind.

Northern Division. Bawla (travelling), Ahmedabad ; Western Mahals (travelling), Panch Mahals ; Nayka, Kaira ; Alina, Kaira ; Tudkeshwar, Surat ; Eastern Mahals (travelling), Panch Mahals, Dahanu, Thana ; Harsol, Ahmedabad ; Jetalpur ; Ahmedabad ; Ras, Kaira ; Abrama (travelling) Surat ; Koth, Ahmedabad ; Badlapur, Thana ; Lasundra, Kaira ; Khambholaj or Od, Kaira ; Dan sura or Demai (travelling), Ahmedabad ; Borivli-Thana ; Vasad, Kaira ; Malpor-Gandhar (travelling) ; Broach ; Kalyan Prant (travelling), Thana ;

Central Division.—Paud, Poona ; Tembhurni, Sholapur ; Medha, Satara ; Dhadgaon, West Khandesh ; Karjat, Ahmednagar ; Mulher, Nasik : Shrawani, West Khandesh ; Shirala, Satara ; Barsi Road, Sholapur ; Dondaicha, West Khandesh ; Rahuri, Ahmednagar ; Khatav, Satara ; Nizampur, West Khandesh ; Rahata, Ahmednagar ; Thalner, West Khandesh ; Pathardi, Ahmednagar ; Bolthan, Nasik ; Helwak, Satara ; Shirud, West Khandesh ; Vambori, Ahmednagar ; Bamnoli, Satara ; Kharda, Ahmednagar ; Miri, Ahmednagar ; Mundra Khurd, Ahmednagar ; Narayangaon Ale (travelling), Poona ; Supa Yawat (travelling), Poona ; Belapur, Ahmednagar.

Southern Division. Devrukh, Ratnagiri ; Bail hongal, Belgaum ; Badami, Bijapur ; Hukeri, Belgaum ; Shiggaon, Dharwar ; Hungund, Bijapur ; and Khed, Ratnagiri. Nipani, Belgaum ; Mundargi, Dharwar ; Devgad, Ratnagiri ; Chandgad, Belgaum ; Nargund, Dharwar ; Bilgi, Bijapur ; Karjat Taluka (travelling), Kolaba ; Nagothna, Kolaba ; Revdanda, Kolaba.

Sind, Sinjhoro, Thar and Parkar ; Warah, Larkhana ; Mirpursakro, Karachi ; Diplo, Thar and Parkar ; Manjhand Karachi Kotri Allahrakhia Shah, Karachi ; Mokri, Thar and Parkar ; Dighri, Hyderabad ; Chachro, Thar and Parkar ; Bubak, Larkhana ; Chak, Sukkur ; Tando Ghulam Ali, Hyderabad ; Khairpur Daharki, Sukkur ; Khadro, Thar and Parkar ; Ghari Khyro, Upper Sind Frontier ; Khandhar, Sukkur ; Mirango Goth, Sukkur ; Ghotki (travelling) Sukkur ; Pano Akil (travelling), Sukkur ; Mirpur Mathelo (travelling), Sukkur ; Guni (travelling,) Hyderabad ; Jacobabad (travelling), Upper Sind Frontier ; Ubauro (travelling), Sukkur ; Rohri (travelling), Sukkur, and Kandkot (travelling), Upper Sind Frontier.

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The Best Polish on the Market for all kinds of Metals.

Gives a lasting and brilliant polish with very little labour.

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THE "FULLER" ELECTRIC GEYSER gives an instantaneous supply of HOT WATER for Baths, Lavatories, &c.

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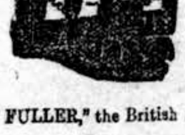

You cnnect the Accumulator at night. It is fully charged in the morning.

Insist on "FULLER," the British make.

Sole Agent, India :—D. R. DADY,
Church Gate St., and 5, Waterloo Mansions, Bombay.

He Suffered Day and Night With Sciatica.

Mr. W. Knowles, Trogant Street, Bath, Eng, says: "I was prostrated with Sciatica from my right thigh to the bottom of my foot, excruciating pains would dart. Day and night I suffered. Every medicine I knew of I tried, but nothing seemed to help me. I procured a bottle of LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM. The effect of the contents of the first bottle was wonderful I have now used two bottles and have not a single pain. I believe I am ENTIRELY CURED. If you suffer from Sciatica put aside whatever doubts you may have—in justice to yourself—and give this great remedy a trial."

For external use only.

Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

YOUR HAIR NEEDS LIFE.

Don't think because you have hair on your head that you have good hair. Dead hair is just like a dead tree. A tree still stands and is a tree in name, but it is not beautiful to look at. Just so with hair, you may have hair, but it is brittle and brash ; it has no life ; you comb it out in handfuls. Give your hair life.

REVIVE YOUR HAIR WITH KAMINIA OIL.

A true hair tonic and a life giver, a worthy stimulant for dead and dying hair follicles, invigorating the hair to renewed life, and giving it back its natural colour

Kaminia Oil cleanses the scalp, kills the dandruff germs, and prevents dandruff forming, being delightfully perfumed it makes a dainty hair dressing.

Faded hair restored, grey hair renewed red hair changed to auburn. The best of all hair tonics for all sexes and all ages. Of all Chemists and Stores. Price Re. 1-0-0 per bottle. V. P. Extra. See that you get Kaminia Oil and no substitute.

Eyes Exposed to Sun, Wind Dust and Smoke Need Murine. Its Soothing, Health Restoring Influences Appeal to Autoists, Tourists, Railroad Men, Mechanics, Firemen and Students.

Murine Eye Remedy. Two drops—no smarting—Feels fine.

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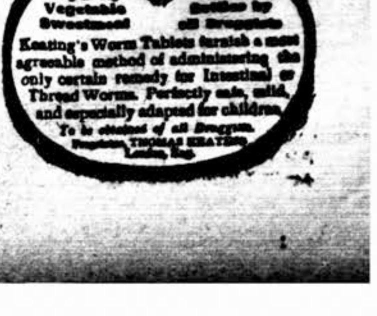
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WORM TABLETS
A purely Vegetable Sweetmeat
Sold in Bottles by all Druggists
Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms. Perfectly safe, mild, and especially adapted for children.
To be obtained of all Druggists.
Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London, Eng.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Wilson Line steamer Hindoo 3156 tons Captain C. A. Groves arrived here yesterday from Hull, July 29, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kasara, 504 tons Captain C. R. King arrived here yesterday from Busreh August 20 via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Palitana, 1934 tons, Captain H. W. Tallant, arrived here yesterday from Colombo, August 22, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons Captain H. McDearmed arrived here on Saturday from Karachi August 24, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Ujina 3,426 tons, Captain W. H. Hill arrived here yesterday from Calcutta August 7, via Coast ports, with a general cargo and explosives and 51 deck passengers.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray, 3,121 tons Captain J. E. Woodall arrived here yesterday from Glasgow, July 21, with a general cargo.

The steamer Dalrazan, 2,071 tons, Captain J. Snoddon, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Buenos Aires via Durban in ballast.

The steamer Westburn, 2,018 tons, Captain L. Hutchinson sailed on Saturday for Port Said for order, with a general cargo.

The steamer Messina, 2,756 tons, Captain H. G. Aldridge, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Alexandria in ballast.

The steamer Arlington Court, 2,832 tons, Captain S. H. Jones, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Tyne in ballast.

The P and O Co's steamer Caledonia, 3429 tons, Captain B W H Snow, sailed on Saturday for London with a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Induna, 2873 tons, Captain F Stewart, sailed on Saturday for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Virawa, 2,176 tons, Captain C S Emmett sailed on Saturday for Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo and passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Friday 25th Aug. should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels	Commanders	From
25	Dalrazan	Snoddon	B'nos Aires, Jy 2
	Arlington Court	Jones	Tyne, July 19
	Messina	Aldridge	A'andria, Aug 8
26	Lhasa	McDiarmid	Karachi, Aug 24
27	Ujina	Hill	Calcutta, Aug 7
	Clan Murray	Woodall	Glasgow, July 21
	Hindoo	Groves	Hull, July 29
	Kasara	King	Busreh, Aug 20
	Palitana	Tallant	Colombo, Aug 22

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
25	Bullmouth	Powell	Aroe Bay
	Neidenfels	Metz	Calcutta, &c
	Westburn	Hutchinson	Port Said
	Caledonia	Snow	London
	Virawa	Emmett	Calcutta, &c
	Induna	Stewart	Karachi

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday:—

Steamer Hindoo, for Hull,
" Arlington Court, for Liverpool, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The Anchor Line steamer Castalia, Homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 25th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 26

FOR GLASGOW.

Massilia s—6,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Oceana s—1,253 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Sanday and Co; 4.000 cwts mussoor, L Dreyfus and Co; 2,000 cwts bonemeal, Cox's Shipping Agency.

FOR HULL.

Hindoo s—8,223 cwts castorseed, Rall Bros; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, K Jekisandas.

Umona s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

Dalrazan s—100 tons cottonseed, Tata Sons and Co; 4,000 cwts castorseed, 2,500 cwts cottonsed, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, R Jekisondas

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—2,617 cwts wheat, 495 cwts rapeseed, 990 cwts linseed, 200 cwts mustardseed, 495 cwts castorseed, J Fachiri; 3.000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Dalrazan s—2,640 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 4,000 cwts linseed, M Vallabdas; 100 tons linseed, Tata Sons and Co; 8,000 cwts linseed 8,000 cwts rapeseed. K Devchand and Co.

Irishmere s—45 cwts gum, S Rahimtoola; 101 cwts gum, T Narsee; 150 bales hemp, M Mooljee and Co; 110 bales cottonfly, S M Kirtikar and Co; 875 bales cottonfly and waste, 100 bales hemp, 25 bales cotton, C Peeraj

Gothic s—2,660 cwts groundnuts, 7,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

St Fillans s—8,001 cwts linseed, W Blythe and Co; 12,000 cwts castorseed, H Maganlal; 3,000 cwts mowraseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

Arlington Court s—110 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co; 3,737 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 7,865 cwts linseed, S Cooverjee and Co; 125 cwts rapeseed, 2,000 cwts linseed, B S Lloyd and Co; 1,500 tons manganese ore, S Smidt and Co; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Sanday and Co; 8,001 cwts linseed, W Blythe and Co; 500 tons manganese ore, M Doogan; 2,000 cwts linseed, K Devchand and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Messina s—2,000 tons manganese ore, S Smidt and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co; 500 tons manganese ore M Doogan.

Kirkfield s—22 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Kirkfield s—350 cwts cashewnuts P R Ghandy 4,000 cwts linseed, 5,000 cwts rapeseed, 3,000 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros; 600 cwts turmeric, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR PORT SAID.

Messina s—73,500 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Irismere s—21,060 cwts mowraseed, Ralli Bros; 30 bales cottonfly A Abdoolalli; 396 bales cotton waste and fly, C Peeraj and Co.

Wildenfels s—18,940 cwts mowraseed, 170 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 420 cwts gum, R Damji and Co; 420 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy; 50 cwts cashewnuts, R Jeewandas and Co; 1.100 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee; 15 bales hides, Nizamuddin and Co; 200 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koeber s—130 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 101 cwts, gum T. V. Godse Bros. 44 cwts mirabollams, F. F. Campbell and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Koerber s—55 bales cottonfly W. Wolf and Sons.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Koerber s—1 case silk goods, 3 pots rosa oil, A. A. Rahim.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Foreric s—2000 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey.

FOR NEW YORK.

Foreric s—500 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Brothers; 200 cwts cashewnuts, R. Jeewandas and Co. 2812 cwts myrabollams, A. Khimjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Assaye s—23 cwt wet dates, D N Shroff; 75 cwts dry ginger, 16 cases condiments, M Poonjiajee and Sons; 250 bales twist, The M B Kaisha; 12 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 5 1-2 chests opium, N M S Dedashti; 4 cwts gendaborns M M Essabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assaye s—50 bales twist, 16 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co.

Large employers in the United States, where more women perhaps than in any other counry earn a living as clerks and secretaries, are gradually coming to the conclusion that it is better commercial and industrial policy to employ men wherever possible to the exclusion of women. The reason given for this change in the attitude of employers is that "women are interested primarily in matrimony and regard their work merely as a temporary expedient."

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White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	do.
do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 0 0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins

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A Chain of Roses	H Lohr.
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Come to me in my Dreams	M V White.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Monday, 28th August, 1911.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA IN PERSIA.

When the Anglo-Russian convention was ratified four years ago—although the Afghan clauses are still inoperative owing to the obstinacy of the Amir,—it was anticipated that the document would usher in an era of harmonious agreement regarding all Central Asian questions, and put an end to the periodical alarms which had previously marked the relations between the two Powers in this region. It will be remembered that, under the terms of the understanding, the Shah's dominions were divided into two spheres of influence, separated by a neutral zone of valueless territory, and that each of the signatories engaged not to interfere in matters transpiring beyond its boundary marks, though both were authorised to protect their respective interests in the event of situations arising which demanded action for this purpose. Two years ago the attempt of the ex-Shah to wreck the constitution produced the conditions contemplated by this section of the agreement and the Russians moved troops into the Northern Provinces for the purpose of safeguarding the sources of revenue assigned to their Bank, while England took similar measures on a much smaller scale by sending a contingent to Shiraz, where it still remains. These interventions, which evoked strong but ineffectual protests from the Mejlis at Teheran, were followed by representations to the Central Government regarding the restoration of order and the threat from Great Britain that, if this was not accomplished within a specified period, independent action would be taken for the policing of the trade routes, the cost being recovered from the local revenues. The time limit given by Sir Edward Grey expired some months ago, and although there has been invisible improvement in the situation in Southern Persia, where brigandage still flourishes, the menace has not been enforced because the Government is really striving to justify its existence by the introduction of reforms, the suppression of the anarchy which permeates the country from end to end, and it is in connection with these amendments that the inconvenient restrictions of the Anglo-Russian Compact are making themselves felt and producing conditions which are not harmonious, or calculated to help the local administration in the tough task before it. When the agreement was drafted there were no anticipations that the ex-Shah would attempt to upset a constitution solemnly affirmed by his predecessor and himself, otherwise there would probably have been a clearer definition of the responsibilities of both powers, touching the civil or military employment of their respective subjects, on the importation of foreign administrators under the auspices of the Mejlis. Had there been any prevision on these points, they would have been carefully elucidated in the preamble of the convention and we should have been spared the wrangling that has arisen over certain proposals as well as over the activities of the American financial experts. As matters stand, the opening sentence of the first clause contains the only and not very lucid provisos applicable to an unexpected situation and it reads thus: "Great Britain engages not to seek for herself and not to support in favour of British subjects or in favour of the subjects of third powers any concessions of a political or commercial nature such as concessions for railways, banks, telegraphs, goods, transport, insurance" etc. This is followed by a delineation of the sphere to which the prohibitions are applicable, and the next clause contains a precisely similar undertaking by Russia, with a specification of the area to which it is to be adopted.

After the abdication of the Shah, the Mejlis asked for a loan for administrative purposes, the Persian treasury having been depleted by Mahomed Ali and his predecessor, and it was agreed that a considerable sum should be advanced by the two powers, provided they were given control over the revenues assigned for its amortisation. But the Persians used the convention as a lever against this proposition, which they construed into the creation of a joint protectorate, and refused to admit either English or Russian officials as advisers or controllers and announced their intention of seeking assistance elsewhere. After protracted negotiations and a brief flirtation with German financiers, a loan for a million and a quarter was floated in London through the agency of the British bank and a small group of American experts, headed by Mr. Morgan Shuster, appeared at Teheran for the purpose of clearing up the administrative confusion and introducing some kind of regularized procedure, instead of the haphazard methods which encouraged fraud and peculation, and the Mejlis, which was largely responsible for the muddle, hastened to make amends for its past behaviour by giving Mr. Shuster full power over the finances, authorizing him to make any reforms necessary for the regular collection and distribution of revenue. A promising commencement was thus made and matters were proceeding satisfactorily until the Russians discovered that Mr. Shuster's functions collided with their vested rights in the customs collections of Northern Persia which are protected by the convention, and there has consequently been a mordant interchange of views with the Mejlis, though Great Britain which is similarly circumstanced has made no protest. The dispute is still unsettled and Sir Edward Grey is debarred by the provision quoted above from making any proposals for its adjustment, as the matter is foreign to our sphere of influence. But the most remarkable incident and one having a direct bearing upon the working of the Anglo-Russian agreement is the proposal regarding Major Stokes, which has aroused strong protests from St. Petersburg, and concerning which we can hardly acquit the Mejlis of a desire to score off an adversary who has recently accused it of stupidity and procrastination. The American Treasurer-general was empowered to raise a gendarmerie to aid in gathering the revenue, and, having had opportunities of gauging the British Military Attache's qualifications, offered him the business of enlisting and commanding the corps, having no premonition that he was thereby launching an international problem not contemplated by the pact of four years. But the Mejlis was probably aware that the proposal would irritate the Russians with whom they had been having verbal combats for many months.

So it was accepted without demur, and when Major Stokes resigned his commission—a step which the British Government have refused to notify—to meet the objections which were immediately forthcoming, they voted him the pension while declaring that it was impossible to comprehend all the bother caused by his selection. We need not reiterate the discussion which ensued, as those of our readers who are interested in Persian developments have doubtless followed its curious convolutions, and the attempts to adopt the wording of the convention to a situation which was not contemplated when its clauses were framed. The attitude of the British cabinet may be described as one of sympathetic partiality towards the Russian apprehensions and to a desire to meet and conciliate them upon every possible point, though the legality of their protests might easily have been questioned. As a consequence of this display of sweet reasonableness the incident has been smoothed over, but it proves the necessity for a clearer and fuller delineation of mutual interests, if such disagreements are to be avoided in future, and we shall probably hear presently that steps are being taken with this object. Another occurrence having an important bearing upon coming developments in Persia and the Middle East is the conclusion of the Russo-German protocol of which we were advised a few days ago, as the admission of the latter power into the sphere of influence assigned to our ally is found to be followed by similar proposals regarding the Southern provinces of the Shah's dominions where British interests are paramount. The German objective is of course the protection of the Baghdad railway project which is not regarded with a friendly eye in English diplomatic and commercial circles. It is at present the subject of grave negotiations between London and Constantinople, and in their conclusion we may expect to hear something more of assumed interests in the provinces bordering in the Persian Gulf, if that inlet is to be made the terminus of the line debouching from the Taurus mountains towards the classic city of the Arabian Nights.

◆

The French Navy. Recent news by Reuter shows that the French Admiralty is making a determined effort to obtain sanction for a large increase in the fighting strength of its fleets. Its programme if carried out in full will mean the laying down during the present decade of eighteen dreadnoughts besides a large number of torpedo-boats and submarines. The reorganisation which French naval affairs are undergoing however, are not confined to building programmes and during mail week an important re-arrangement of fleets which is of especial importance to Britain was put into effect. One of the results of the *entente cordiale* was a concentration of French naval strength in the Mediterranean and as a corollary the reduction of the British Mediterranean Fleet from fourteen battleships to six. That arrangement continued for three years, but on a change being made at the head of the French Ministry of Marine, the French fleets were divided equally between the Mediterranean and the Channel. This new arrangement was much criticised in France and was also the subject of a protest by the British Government, who complained that the new division of forces gave France a working superiority neither against Germany in the North, nor, against Italy and Austria in the south. However, a reversion to the old condition of things has followed the appointment of M. Delcasse to the Ministry of Marine. Of all French Ministers, none, perhaps, has been more closely in touch with the British Government than M. Delcasse, and it was probably a direct result of this intimacy that he at once proceeded to restore the pre-existent condition of things and to assure to the dual *entente*, by means of the French fleet, that naval superiority in the Mediterranean which was already assured by British concentration in northern waters.

◆

Canada's Reciprocity Policy. As a sequel to the reciprocity negotiations that have passed between Canada and the United States, it is interesting to watch the situation as it affects the relations of Canada and the West Indies. Some of the British Colonies in the West Indies have already enjoyed a Canadian preference, which they do not wish to lose, and obviously should the reciprocity agreement with the United States be concluded, their position would be very much affected. For the present, pending the reference to the Canadian people of the reciprocity agreement by means of the general election, consideration of the position has been indefinitely postponed. In the meantime supposing that a Liberal Government be returned, involving the confirmation of the agreement, it has been proposed that negotiations for reciprocity be commenced between a combination of West Indian islands and Canada. Towards such a proposal Canada's attitude at present must necessarily be uncertain, but, it is thought probable that a question will arise as to whether that Government will consider itself justified in entering into a conference with representatives deputed by the colonies that have declared themselves in favour of reciprocity. When the matter was last before the Dominion Privy Council, it was decided that no preferential agreement could be entered into with separate colonies or even with a group of smaller islands, but that if a sufficient number of the large sugar-producing colonies and those having the largest population and trade were disposed to enter into a scheme of reciprocity, the Canadian Government would be willing to appoint delegates to discuss with them the details of such an arrangement. The question rests upon what Canada will consider a sufficient number. Two of the largest colonies, Jamaica and British Honduras, and some of the smaller ones have decided to stand aloof. Even if the negotiations are resumed the likelihood of their ending in any scheme satisfactory to Canada is considered to be somewhat uncertain. This opinion is based entirely on the attitude taken up by the legislatures of several West Indian colonies that have discussed the question. While willing to concede something to Canada for fear of losing the Canadian preference, they have made it clear that the concession cannot amount to much.

Tropical Wave in Britain. "Tropical heat in England" has been a common head line in the Home newspapers during mail week—the week which was execrated for the greatest heat ever yet recorded in the country, and which gave Mr. Keir Hardie an opportunity once more of causing a sensation in the House of Commons. For once, however, his sensation is one for which he can only be applauded. He was the one man in Parliament with sufficient sense and disregard of convention to suit his clothing to the weather and he made members gasp by appearing in the House in a white suit—an ordinary white office suit, which is no doubt a relic of his visit to this country. The *Manchester Guardian* immortalises Mr. Hardie in a photograph which shows him in soft shirt and belted trousers, with a huge tie and a loose coat lazily fluttering in a slight breeze. While some may have scoffed, most must have envied, for truly London with the thermometer showing 98 in the shade can have been no paradise. Should England ever get such another summer English people will surely have to sink their prejudices and follow Mr Hardie's example. Temperatures of 95 deg and 96 deg. in the shade have been felt everywhere, and Greenwich has created a record by going just over a hundred. The thought of tweed suits and shut-in breezeless offices in such weather as that makes one go limp in the back.

It is stated that Nagri script will be used in schools started by the Hindu Elementary Education League, Lahore, but the medium of instruction will be the Punjabi language.

On the occasion of the election of Dr. Manuel D'Arriaga as President of the Portuguese Republic there were rejoicings, illuminations and music in Nova Goa.

His Honour Sir Lancelot Hare, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., proceeded to England on Saturday by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Caledonia." A salute of 15 guns was fired from the saluting battery to announce his departure.

It is understood that Mr. Justice Griffin, of the Allahabad High Court, may be called away to Hyderabad for a second time next session, his services having been applied for by the Nizam's Government in another arbitration case.

Elahi Bux, a jeweller of Radhabazar, was declared in the Court of Mr. Swinhoe, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta as printer and publisher of a new Calcutta daily called the *Durbar Gazette*. It was said that the paper religiously avoided politics and all discussion on controversial matters leading to racial antipathy. Mr. Swinhoe exempted the publisher from depositing any security under the Press Act.

The "Daily Express" says a slight operation was performed on Princess Mary on Aug. 11, under the direction of Sir Frederick Treves. The operation was performed at Buckingham Palace and was satisfactory in every way. The Princess was to leave for Frogmore early in the following week.

The "Marine Rundschau," the monthly naval review issued by the German Admiralty, gives prominence to news from Tokio indicating that Japan may seek "compensation" for the "disadvantages" she suffers under the revised Anglo-Japanese Treaty by a "rapprochement" with Germany. Encouragement in this direction is seen in the fact that Marquis Katsura has appealed to all Japanese who have studied in Germany to recognise "a Society for the cultivation of German Japanese political, scientific, and social relations," which once existed but was dissolved.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

FRANCE, GERMANY AND MOROCCO.

Discontent in Paris.

RIOT IN LISBON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, AUGUST 12.

The statement that the points in dispute between France and Germany on the subject of Morocco had been settled in principle has received early and striking confirmation from Berlin. The basis of the amicable agreement would be an undertaking on the part of Germany to refrain from political interference in Morocco, and that in return France would cede to Germany territory situated in the French Congo, the extent of which has, of course, yet to be defined.

The sensational rumours that the Franco-German negotiations on Morocco had suddenly reached a deadlock, which were current in Berlin on the authority of the "National Zeitung." The Government has evidently taken alarm at the sensational rumours and conjectures, which have been the not unnatural outcome of the continual secrecy which has shrouded the negotiations with France, and a semi-official "communique," which undoubtedly emanates directly from the Foreign Office, was issued to the effect that Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, had reached an agreement as to the principal points under discussion. The details, however, will require very careful working out, and the two statesmen are now engaged on this task. The result of their labours, when completed. will be submitted to the Emperor by Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor.

Although this communique offers no sort of enlightenment as to the nature of the principles upon which the two statesmen are agreed, it has exercised a quietening effect for the time being, and public opinion in Germany is now resigned to await patiently the next development. I am assured, however, that a deadlock in the negotiations undoubtedly did exist a few days ago, and that it was only surmounted with difficulty.

Reuter's correspondent telegraphs that the reports of discord in high places in Germany and of Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter's position being endangered are totally unfounded.

All the French Press quote the information to the effect that the danger of war has been averted, and that a basis of agreement has practically been arrived at, on the principle of compensations given to Germany in the Congo in exchange for her refraining from political interference in Morocco and giving up all claim to a port on the coast of Morocco. At the same time, there is considerable uneasiness as to the exact terms demanded by Germany. During the last week or two the public mind has been so distracted with diametrically opposite versions of the negotiations, which are always said to be "proceeding normally" in Berlin, that until it is officially put in possession of the facts it is equally chary of accepting good or bad prognostications.

The Note from Berlin, published by the "Temps" in its late news as to the conversations between M. Jules Cambon and Herr von Kidderlen-Waechter having led to a rapprochement on the question of compensations, is believed to indicate, however, that the compensations are to be given in the French Congo after discussion with the German Colonial Department, and that they will in all probability comprise a great part of the territory now conceded to the two large French companies of the N'Goko Sangha and Ugueh. The frontier between the German Kamerun and the N'Goko Sangha concessions was fixed not long ago by a mixed commission, the French part of which was headed by Colonel Moll. German traders, however, continued to establish themselves within the French boundaries and to encroach on French trade till the company recently brought a case against the French Government, which, rather than insist on compensation from Germany, agreed to pay a large indemnity. The matter, however, was recently brought up again, and the easiest way out of the difficulty would be to cede the whole concession to Germany, whose merchants already exploit it largely. It may be added that there are at least two British firms, namely, John Holt and Co. (Liverpool), and Hatton and Cookson (Limited), who also have been long established in this territory, and possess several important factories there. A change of sovereignty, however, might not necessarily affect their interests in a damaging sense.

The evening newspapers are very sceptical as to the moderation which is now alleged to characterise the demands of Germany, and the agreement supposed to have been arrived at as to a working basis. There is a general feeling, born of previous experience, that it would be better to refer the whole matter to a European conference if there is any attempt on the part of Germany to claim as rights what should only be given as a business exchange on fair and equal terms.

GERMAN ANNOYANCE WITH MR. ASQUITH.

It is pointed out in Berlin in official quarters that the negotiations are on a firmer basis, and that the danger of a crisis is past. Nevertheless, difficult points of detail remain for settlement, and no heed should be paid to predictions of the imminent close of negotiations. The "Magdeburgische Zeitung" publishes six clauses of an alleged secret treaty between France and Morocco, practically identical with the stipulations of the treaty between France and the Bey of Tunis. According to an unofficial and unsupported account, published this afternoon, the critical moment of the negotiations was not, as generally believed, during the days immediately preceding the Swinemunde conference of the Emperor and his Ministers, but on Tuesday last, when M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, telegraphed, it is said, to Paris for authority to make more considerable concessions, which he obtained. The "Berliner Tageblatt," which is conspicuous among the Berlin Press for its friendly attitude to all foreign countries, including Great Britain, concludes an article on the Moorish negotiations is as follows:—"If utterance may be given to another wish, it is: 'Don't fall on Englishmen's necks,' and again to-morrow 'Don't immediately obliterate Mr. Lloyed George's challenge and Mr. Asquith's petty maliciousness with the sponge of reconciliation.' The most peaceful and best friends of England among us have this time found English tobacco rather strong, and it would be advisable that the King Edward memorial tablet at Hamburg should be unveiled amid discreetly moderated enthusiasm." The "Post," on the other hand, gives "another account of the compensation question," which sounds more like what may have been Germany's original demands than the actual "approximation in principle" on the basis of which the negotiations are proceeding. The paper named says: According to our source, Germany demands from France the cession of the entire French Congo, and in addition, Portuguese West Africa and the small Spanish enclave of Spanish Guinea are to be given up to her. Thus the West African coast from the Orange River to the Cameroons would become German territory, with the exception of the mouth of the Congo. Indeed, connection with German East Africa could be established north of the Congo State. France is said to be willing to make over to Germany her rights of priority of the purchase of the Congo State, so that in later times the whole of Central Africa from Duala to Tanga and from Luederitz Bay to Kilwa, would be an unbroken German colonial possession. One of the most interesting and significant features of the attitude of the German public to the Moroccan question has been the diffidence which the Socialists have displayed in dealing with it. Influential members of the party were apprehensive that opposition to the Government policy might prove to their disadvantage at the next Reichstag elections, and a hesitating and ambiguous tone was the result. Now, however the extremists have as usual got the upper hand and the Vorwarts this morning prints a manifesto of the party executive calling upon its following to clamour in mass meetings for the convening of the Reichstag to protest against "the idea of a murderous world war on account of the Morocco business." The appeal closes with the words: "Rally against the Morocco adventure! Down with the agitators for war!"

As is pointed out in the Monarchical Press this summons comes a little late as it is only a small section of the fanatical Pan Germans who are still breathing threatenings and slaughter. It is characteristic of the present state of the Pan-German mind that even this alluring vision does not satisfy the "Post," which declares: "We must insist that the French either withdraw from Morocco or leave to us a corresponding share of it. No other solution is in keeping with our national honour.

SEQUEL TO THE PARIS FLOOD.

At the time of the inundations in Paris, so many of the industrial classes were flooded out that the Government voted a large sum to make good their losses. Although this was eighteen months ago, there are numerous victims who, in spite of their claims being recognised, have never received a "centime," and it is openly stated that a large portion of the money voted and subscribed has disappeared, and will never be heard of again. In these circumstances the sufferers by the floods refuse point blank to pay their yearly taxes, and they are supported by a committee that has been formed to defend their interests. There have already been several "demonstrations." In one case, that of the keeper of a small restaurant, the establishment was covered with calico bands bearing inscriptions such as: "Victim of the floods. I shall be sold up on the eighth for non-payment of my taxes for 1910. Consequently the Government is violating its word of honour and trampling law and justice underfoot. If I had my share of the £240,000 I could pay," etc. At a meeting held on Wednesday, it was resolved to resist the officers of the law by force, and this being known a formidable array of mounted and foot gendarmes and police surrounded the restaurant at six o'clock this morning, this force being in turn hammed in by an angry crowd. When the police commissary advanced to the door and summoned the owner to open he was met by M. Berry, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, who replied: "This is another violation of the promises made, and against illegal force we affirm our right," and he immediately shut himself inside where some forty or fifty partisans had assembled to withstand a siege. Locksmiths were then brought up to force an entry, but the garrison kept nailing planks across and affixing new bolts as fast as the outside workers demolished them, and through the keyholes and cracks maintained blasts of red peppe insecticide, and other intolerable powders in the faces of the locksmiths. At the same time men and women kept appearing at the windows and skylight on the roof, shouting "Thieves! Burglars! Sham on you! Give us back our money, you robbers!"

At the end of half an hour, however, the doo was reduced to shreds, and the police dashe in, only to be met again by M. Berry and the president of the Committee of Defence, who repeat ed a solemn protest. The commissary, howeve was in no mood to parley, and the interior of th restaurant was being cleared with scant ceremon when the deputy again intervened, and, saying tha he was not rich enough to pay the taxes of all th victims, took off his hat and went round for subscrip tions, heading them by dropping in £4 himself as beginning. The £12 odd required was soon mad up, the last two being given by the mayor, who girt with his tricoloured sash, was seated behin the counter as a spectator. In five minutes all th minions of the law had disappeared, and, as if b magic, a plentiful breakfast appeared in the caf presided over by M. Berry, and the incidents of th brief scene were considered as merely a huge joke.

This execution was the second of the morning as at five o'clock another shopkeeper had refused pay. When the police arrived he had a recei ready, and offered the money if the authorit would sign it, but as it contained a somewh abusive protest, the collector declined to do so wit out authorisation. On telephoning to headquarter instruction came back not to sign, and as the deli quent would not part with his money otherwise, a his furniture was quickly packed on a cart, whil he contended himself with encouraging the worke by saying: "Go along with you, burglars and rob bers! I will serve as an example." Two of h neighbours who joined in the chorus of "Pack thieves!" were arrested forthwith and taken off wi the furniture. They were, however, released short afterwards, at the intercession of M. Berry and the families. This closes the list of victims of inund tions who were pursued for their taxes, but the are still the costs to be paid in some instances. T root of the matter—namely, what has become the money that ought to have been distributed will probably only be reached after the Chamb reassembles.

RIOT IN LISBON.

Several weeks of comparative tranquillity in th city were rudely interrupted on Friday. Duri the afternoon mobs collected at various points, a having joined hands in front of the Houses Parliament, proceeded to make a violent demo stration. It is difficult to obtain trustwort information, but from what I could gather in co versation with some of the demonstrators, it appe that the working classes are incensed against t Government for not having enforced a reducti in the price of oil (which figures prominently in national diet) after removing the duties on impor supplies. Several Cabinet Ministers endeavoured address the crowd, which numbered seve thousands, but failed to restore order. The an of the mob increased until it was necessary to c out a force of mounted Republican Guards reinforce the small infantry patrol guarding t Parliament House entrance. On arrival the cav were greeted with derisive shouts of "Down wi the assassins of the Republic!" and other rema of a like nature, but their presence certainly had quieting effect at first. It was noticed that the troo ers carried revolvers, which has not been custom with this regiment for some time past. A hurr meeting of Ministers was summoned to discuss t situation and further appeals were made to the cro to disperse quietly. Entreaties, however, were vain, and orders were given to the cavalry to cl the large praca, or square. in front of the Gove ment buildings. This was accomplished with much difficulty, but it was obvious that the cro greatly resented the use of force, and many about collecting a supply of stones and other missi The mob then adopted a threatening attitude, endeavoured to regain possession of the square. the meantime, further detachments of the Rep lican Guard had arrived, together with a comp of infantry. The mounted troops at this po numbered about 100, and were divided into com nies of twenty. Gradually the excited demonst tors were forced back, but for a moment ch reigned when a volley of stones was hurled at soldiers. A captain was badly hurt, and fell fr his horse, while several troopers were bruised. T order to draw swords and charge was n given and obeyed, whereupon the crowd scatte in all directions. The cavalry were kept fu occupied in keeping the praca clear, as it has f or five approaches, but their method of gallop round at a high speed with drawn swords did allow the mob much latitude. A horse slipped its rider fell, whereupon, amidst considerable a lause, some of the rioters made an ugly rush towa the man. I noticed that as he fell his hand insti tively clutched the butt of his revolver, but th was no necessity to use the weapon; his comra were soon beside him. Stones were frequen used, and some of the rioters even endeavoured strike the soldiers with sticks as they galloped p Towards evening the demonstrators began to perse, and by nine o'clock most of the cavalry been withdrawn. The behaviour of the well equ ped and splendidly mounted Republican Guard admirable throughout. In face of the great provocation they displayed the most commenda coolness, and a desire to execute their duty with much good nature and courtesy as was reasona possible.

Some interesting figures are given in "Indian Trade Journal" regarding the trade Koweit, the port in the Persian Gulf whi may some day become the southern termi of the Baghdad Railway. The total valu the trade for 1910-11 was about 60 1-2 of rupees, an increase of no less than 16 cent on the returns of the preceding ye Considering how primitive are the conditi at Koweit, the transaction of business to extent of over £400,000 yearly is an indi tion of the possibilities of the port. It pears that rice is the principal item in the i ports, as it has now become the staple food the local Arabs. The trade under this he ing has nearly doubled in three years. A rican and English piece-goods are also larg imported, but the demand for the hig counts is declining and Indian cottons coming more into favour. It is remar that a good opening exists for the sale of and sugar, but an agent is required on spot to secure and follow up orders. "Journal" considers there is still ample ro in Koweit for traders from India.

THE ENGLISH STRIKES

ALL LIVERPOOL DISPUTES ENDED.

Speculations on Cause of the Situation.

POSITION OF THE JEWS IN SOUTH WALES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 25.

The Liverpool shipowners, stevedores and porters reached a satisfactory settlement this afternoon. All disputes in Liverpool are now ended.

The *Jewish Chronicle* deeply deplores the attacks on the Jews in South Wales. The paper points out that the causes of the attacks are obvious.

The Jews are largely engaged in business, in which they are keen and assiduous. Welshmen owe them money and have sometimes been sued for their debts. Irritation has, therefore, being created.

The paper says that the Jews also collect rents. All these facts do not tend to improve the feeling towards them.

The paper concludes by stating that the Jewish packman was the product of the Russian Terror. To-day, he is attacked in Wales; to-morrow it may be elsewhere. Oppression by Russia is thus world-wide oppression.

"The Labour War."

The papers are full of dissertations and speculations on the causes and effects of "the Labour War," many holding that the present settlement is only a truce, and that the trouble is likely to be renewed.

One of the contentions advanced is that Labour members of Parliament are out of touch with, and have lost control of, the trades unions and that the latter are being exploited by extreme Socialist agitators, whose policy it is to use a "sympathetic" or general strike to blackmail society in favour of Socialistic aims.

On the other hand certain papers speak with emphasis of the intolerably low wages of the railwaymen and others as a justification for the strike.

LONDON, AUGUST 26.

A Labour meeting in Trafalgar Square today passed a resolution protesting against the action of the Government in employing the military during the strikes. The demonstration was poorly attended and there was considerable dissension throughout.

Attacks on Jews Continue.

Owing to the attacks made on the Jews in South Wales, a number of Jewish refugees have arrived at Cardiff. They endured considerable suffering, and were frightened out of their lives.

Rioting continues at Bargoed and Gilfach. It is described as a guerilla warfare against the police and infantry. Two Jewish shops have been burned at Senghenydd.

The *Daily Telegraph's* special correspondent states that as the result of a lengthy enquiry he is convinced that the tales of extortion are absolutely devoid of truth.

The Liverpool dockers generally resumed work this morning.

NEW PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC.

Recognition from France.

PARIS, AUGUST 25.

President Fallieres has sent his congratulations to Senhor Manoel Arriaga, the new President of the Portuguese Republic.

France has recognised the Republic.

DIAMOND MERCHANT ROBBED.

Thieves Get Away with £7,000.

PARIS, AUGUST 25.

A diamond merchant, travelling from Paris to Antwerp, has been robbed of diamonds to the value of £7,000 by two men, who hustled him in the train.

"THE BLACK PERIL."

Suggested Anglo-American Conference.

LONDON, AUGUST 26.

The recrudescence of lynching in the United States, coupled with the black peril incidents in South Africa, is attracting attention. The *Daily Express* urges that American and British statesmen should hold a consultation on this grave question.

LONDON, AUGUST 27.

The authorities at West Chester (Pennsylvania) have arrested eight men and boys in connection with the lynching of a Negro at Coatesville. The victim was trying to escape when the crowd beat him back into the flames with the fence rails.

THE INDIAN MUSEUM.

Addition to Imperial Institute Suggested.

LONDON, AUGUST 26.

The *Outlook* points out that only a wall separates the Indian Museum from the Indian section of the Imperial Institute, and, in view of the unlikelihood of securing a worthy independent building, urges that the two collections be brought together under one authority. A few doorways, it says, should be constructed, and additional space given in the Institute as the combined collections grow.

POWERS AND MOROCCO.

Progress of Affairs.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, AUGUST 25.

The Government has unanimously approved the instructions given to M. Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador to Germany, by the Foreign Minister, regarding territorial compensation to Germany in the Congo, in exchange for an absolute recognition of France's rights in Morocco.

LONDON, AUGUST 26.

Reuter's agency learns that the era of conversations on the subject of Morocco will be succeeded next week by what may be regarded as negotiations, both France and Germany knowing what is likely to be offered and given in return.

LATER.

The French Press is optimistic over the latest phase in the Franco-German negotiations. It is believed that Germany is not yet entirely satisfied with France's offer of compensation, but it is hoped that the differences will soon disappear.

LONDON, AUGUST 27.

The newspapers of Paris and Berlin are sanguine of a settlement of the Moroccan dispute as a result of the Franco-German conversations. They agree in believing that Germany will concede France a free hand in Morocco and state that the only question remaining is the extent of territorial compensation to Germany in Congo.

Uneasiness is expressed in Madrid at the prospect of France obtaining a protectorate over Morocco.

LATER.

Herr von Kederlen-Waechter is staying at Chamonix. In an interview with a representative of the *Echo de Paris*, the Minister stated he was convinced there would be an amicable settlement of the Moroccan question between France and Germany.

LONDON, AUGUST 27.

A body of Moors is reported to have attacked a Spanish surveying party at Melilla and killed four soldiers.

FATAL MOTOR ACCIDENTS.

Ten Persons Killed.

LONDON, AUGUST 26.

A runaway motor-brake, containing thirty-three passengers, collided with a tree at Consett, Durham, and was smashed to atoms. Ten passengers were killed and several injured.

Automobile Race.

LONDON, AUGUST 27.

In the course of an automobile race at Elgin (Illinois) one of the competitors, named Buck, was travelling at a speed of 65 miles an hour when the car was overturned. The chauffeur was crushed to death and Buck succumbed to his injuries shortly afterwards.

LARGE WARSHIP LAUNCHED

Built in America.

LONDON, AUGUST 27.

The Argentine battleship, "Reivadavia," has been launched at Quincy (Mass). The vessel is the largest in the world. It is 585 feet long and has a displacement of 25,600 tons. It is the first foreign warship that has been built in American yards for years.

EXPRESS TRAIN DERAILED.

LONDON, AUGUST 26.

Thirty-one persons are known to have been killed through the derailment of an express train on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, between Manchester and New York.

ENGLISH RACING.

Betting on the St. Leger.

LONDON, AUGUST 25.

The following is the betting on the St. Leger:—

11 to 8 against King William.
4 to 1 against Lycaon.
6 to 1 against Prince Palatine.

CRICKET AT HOME.

Indians Draw with Gloucester.

LONDON, AUGUST 11.

Gloucestershire continued their innings against the Indians in wet weather and on an easy wicket. Only one more run was added, however. The innings thus closed for 252.

Warden took eight wickets for 91.

The Indians replied with 364.

Meheromji put together 102 by enterprising cricket. He was batting for two hours and gave no chances. His score included fifteen fours.

Shivram scored 88 and Salam-ud-din 50.

Vine, the Sussex player, has been invited to accompany the M. C. C. team to Australia.

LONDON, AUGUST 26.

Gloucestershire to-day scored 379 runs for the loss of six wickets in their second innings in the match against the Indians. They then declared. Roberts made 154, not out, and Jessop 79.

The Indians made 74 for eight wickets and thus succeeded in drawing the match.

Surrey beat Sussex at Brighton by eight wickets.

Worcester beat Somerset at Worcester by 187 runs.

Middlesex beat Hants at Lord's by an innings and 107 runs.

Lancashire drew with Leicestershire at Manchester, but led on the first innings.

Kent beat Yorkshire at Canterbury by ten wickets.

Vine has accepted the invitation of the M. C. C. to accompany the test match team to Australia.

INDIAN LABOUR IN NATAL.

Planters' Representation to Government.

[THROUGH REUTERS AGENCY.]

DURBAN, AUGUST 26.

The tea-planters of Stanger have made representations to the Government pointing out that they will have seven thousand fewer Indian labourers by 1913, and that they will lose 40 per cent. of their men during the next twelve months. They have asked to be allowed to introduce outside labour.

The Government has replied that the feeling against this is stronger than ever.

JAPAN'S NEW MINISTRY

"Times" Advocates Financial Reform.

LONDON, AUGUST 26.

The *Times* says that although the resignation of Marquis Katsura, the late Premier, was perhaps inevitable, the change of Premiership is to be regarded with some anxiety. Marquis Katsura directed the policy of Japan with conspicuous success and his successor, though possessed of many brilliant gifts, lacks his experience.

The *Times* urges the Saionji Ministry, if it wishes for success at the elections, to devote its energies to financial reform.

JAPANESE FISHING ENTERPRISE.

Grimsby Trawlers Purchased.

LONDON, AUGUST 26.

Japanese agents have bought four Grimsby steam trawlers, and have engaged Grimsby fishermen to introduce their methods into Japan.

AVIATION.

Indian Army Officers Gain Certificates.

LONDON, AUGUST 26.

Captains Pitcher and Hoare, of the Central India Horse, have gained certificates for aviation at the Bristol School of Flying on Salisbury plain.

LONDON, AUGUST 27.

A message from Chalons-sur-Marne states that M. Helles, the aviator, yesterday flew a distance of 750 miles in fifteen hours, winning the Michelin Cup for the longest day's flight.

Destruction of Aeroplanes.

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 27.

Naval experiments with a one-pounder gun to destroy aeroplanes proved the gun to be accurate to a height of ten thousand feet at an angle of 85 degrees.

"MYSTERY SHIPS."

Strange Vessels Seized by Britain.

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

The papers of to-day give prominence to the seizure by the authorities of the so-called mystery ships. They are two steamers, one at Erith and the other at Barrow. Their fittings are said to suggest that they are intended to carry a cargo of war material. There are numerous conjectures as to their destination, which is generally believed to be South America.

THE "FIFESHIRE'S" MISSING BOATS.

French Steamer Rescues Occupants.

LONDON, AUGUST 26.

The Messageries Maritimes steamer "Adour" reports that she picked up a drifting boat, containing a number of the crew of the "Fifeshire" on the evening of the wreck.

An officer said that there were three other boats drifting.

The "Adour" searched for three days and rescued another boat containing twenty-seven persons in an exhausted condition. On the same evening the captain's boat, containing twenty-four persons, was picked up.

The rescues were made in strong monsoon weather and a rough sea.

TURKISH HEIR-APPARENT.

To Attend a Review at Berlin.

CONSTANTINOPLE, AUGUST 26.

The Heir-Apparent has embarked on the cruiser "Medjidieh" on his way to Berlin, where he will attend a review at the Kaiser's invitation.

THE CANADIAN ELECTION.

A Straight Party Fight.

OTTAWA, AUGUST 26.

The Canadian electoral campaign has narrowed down to a straight party fight, there being practically no Liberal candidates who are against the reciprocity agreement. Sir Wilfrid Laurier will retire if he is defeated.

ROUND THE WORLD IN FORTY DAYS.

A Record.

LONDON, AUGUST 27.

The Paris journalist, M. Jagarschmidt, has completed his tour of the world in 39 3-4 days. This is a record.

AUSTRIAN MANOEUVRES.

The Navy's Cooperation.

LONDON, AUGUST 27.

Archduke Francis Ferdinand commanded the recent combined naval and military manœuvres which had for their object the prevention of a landing in Dalmatia. On the conclusion of the manœuvres, the Archduke, in a message expressed his satisfaction at the admirable performance of the navy, which, he said, had proved its ability to co-operate effectually with the Army.

THE RUSSIFICATION OF FINLAND.

LONDON, AUGUST 27.

The latest step in the gradual Russification of Finland is the annexation by Russia of the two communes in the Finnish province of Viborg. The reason advanced for the annexation is the necessity for placing the environs of St. Petersburg under a single military jurisdiction. Moreover, it is stated, the communes in question had become a base of anti-Russian revolutionary activity.

FIRE IN CINEMATOGRAPH THEATRE.

Twenty-five Persons Trampled to Death.

LONDON, AUGUST 27.

A fire broke out during the performance, yesterday, in a cinematograph theatre at Cannonsburg (Pennsylvania). The audience was seized with panic and a desperate fight for life raged round the exits. Twenty-five persons were trampled to death and many others were injured.

FIRE AT AIDIN.

Eight Hundred Houses Destroyed.

SMYRNA, AUGUST 27.

An accidental fire has destroyed nearly eight hundred houses at Aidin. Ten people perished in the flames.

AMERCAN TARIFF REFORM.

LONDON, AUGUST 27.

President Taft, speaking at Seamirton (Mass), said that when the Tariff Board issued its report on wool and cotton in December he would recommend to Congress the revision of both the schedules.

THE DELHI DURBAR.

Strength of Military Forces.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 26.

Mr. W. Gaskell, Officiating Deputy-Director of Land Records and Inspector-General of Registration in the United Provinces, has been placed on special duty in connection with the Durbar at Delhi.

It is stated that if the rumour that the King and Queen will attend the Scindia-Baroda wedding on December 5, has any basis of truth in it, there must obviously be some important alterations in the Royal programme at present.

According to an official announcement, there is to be a function for school children in Bombay on the afternoon of December 5. Their Majesties are timed to leave for Delhi directly after dinner on that evening.

The strength of the military forces at the Delhi Durbar will be as follows:—Three divisions of regular troops with three Brigades of Cavalry about 42,000 men, volunteers 1,000; troops engaged in the works at Delhi, 1,500; Imperial Service Troops 7,000, total 51,000. The Grand Parade, on December 14, will take about two and a half hours.

OFFENCES OF LASCAR SEAMEN.

New Regulations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 26.

The following resolution has been issued in the Commerce Department:—It has been brought to the notice of the Government of India that the regulations for maintaining discipline prescribed in the form of agreement for "Lascars" do not specifically provide for the imposition of a penalty in cases of absence without leave and for the disobedience of lawful commands by lascars. It appears to the Governor-General-in-Council necessary that in the interests of discipline on board ship, power should be given to the Master to punish these offences, and he is accordingly pleased to direct that the schedule of offences and punishments printed on the last form of agreement for lascars, prescribed in the Finance and Commerce Department Resolution, dated 25th February 1903, shall be amended as follows.—

For "2. Not returning on board at the expiration of leave, one day's pay," substitute "2. Failure to return to duty within the day on which leave expires, one day's pay." "2a. Other absence without leave (if not otherwise dealt with according to law) for each day or part of a day of absence, two days' pay."

After entry No. 3, the following shall be inserted:—"3a. Disobedience to lawful commands (if not otherwise dealt with by law) for each instance of disobedience, two days' pay."

PLANTERS' CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 26.

In connection with the Planters' Conference, opening here next week, there will be an Exhibition of planting products which opens on Tuesday morning at the office of the Secretary to the United Planters' Association, South Parade.

STUDENTS CHARGED WITH SEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 26.

Mr. Dunlop, Magistrate of Pabna, is engaged in trying two sedition cases. In the first case, one Jogendra Nath Mulik, a student of Bera School, was accused; in the second case another student of the same school is charged with spreading sedition. The Magistrate acquitted Jogendra yesterday. The case against the other student is proceeding.

DEATH OF MAHARAJA OF COOCH BEHAR.

Succumbs to Illness in London.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 27.

The death is announced in London of Maharaja Sir Nripendranarayan Bhup Bahadur, G.C.I.E., C.B., of Cooch Behar. The report of his illness reached Calcutta some days ago, and at the beginning of last week that his condition commenced to cause alarm to his friends and subjects. His Highness was a patron of high education, and his anxiety in the cause of the education of his subjects among other things endeared him to his people. Always of a cheerful disposition, the Maharaja was a thorough sportsman and excelled in all manly games. His Highness was also an ardent social reformer and introduced important administrative reforms in his State.

Born on October 4, 1862, Honorary Colonel His Highness Maharajah Sir Nripendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur, G. C. I. E., C. B., Honorary A.-D.-C. to the King Emperor, Maharajah, of Kuch Behar, succeeded his father, the late Maharajah Narenda Narayan Bhup Bahadur, in August, 1863. He was a member of a Kochi family that has held uninterrupted sovereignty for the last 382 years in this territory, since their first settlement in the plains; from this family also descend the Bijui and Darung Houses of Assam, the Raikats of Baikanthpur in Jalpaiguri and the Panga family in Rangpur. His Highness was educated at Ward's Institute, Benares, Bankipur College, Patna, and finished his education as a law student in the Presidency College, Calcutta. During his minority the State rendered good service in the Bhutan War of 1863, for which two guns were given to His Highness by the British Government. He was presented with a medal and sword in 1877 at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, on the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty the late Queen Victoria as Empress of India. In 1878 he went to England to complete his education and returned to India in the following year, being formally installed on the Throne in 1883. He had been married in the previous year and now leaves four sons and three daughters.

The titles of Maharajah Bhup Bahadur were recognised as hereditary by the Government of India in 1885, and in the same year His Highness was appointed an Honorary Major in the British Army. He visited England in 1887 on the occasion of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria, and was invested with the Insignia of the G. C. I. E. by the Queen-Empress herself; he was also made Honorary A.-D.-C. to the late King Edward when he was Prince of Wales, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the British Army. Whilst in England he also received distinguished masonic honours, and is Past Grand Senior Warden of England and Past District Grand Mark Master of Bengal.

The area of the State is 1,307 square miles, with a population of between 600,000 and 700,000. His Highness maintained a military force of nine cavalry, 176 infantry, and four guns, while he was entitled to a salute of 13 guns. He was Honorary Colonel of the 6th (King Edward's Own) Cavalry. In 1897 His Highness volunteered for service, in the Tirah Expedition and was present at the actions of Dargas and Samana.

His Highness has been noted throughout India for his enlightened rule. He has shown a deep and practical interest in higher education, founding the Victoria College at Cooch-Behar during the last century, and the educational institutions of the state generally have been maintained in a high degree of efficiency. During his reign he granted to his subjects a revised revenue settlement for 20 years and has displayed his interest in their welfare in many ways. Not long ago he established a Legislative Council, which includes five non-official members. Turning to his activities outside his own state, His Highness established the India Club at Calcutta in 1882, founded the Nripendra Narayan Hall at Jalpaiguri in 1883, and presented house and lands at Darjeeling, wherewith the Lowis Jubilee Sanatorium was started at that station in 1887, and he established the "Anandamayi Dharmasala" in 1889.

His Highness had a great reputation as a sportsman. He was a very fine shot and an enormous number of big game had fallen to his rifle. He was one of the best tennis players in India, was a clever billiard player and at polo in his time had few equals. He owned a good racing stud, and at one time or another had carried off most of the principal races of India. His Highness excelled in the ball-room, too, being as conspicuous a waltzer at Court balls in England, as at Viceregal balls in India.

DEATH OF MR. A. M. FINLAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 26.

The death is recorded of Mr. A. M. Finlay, who was well known, both on this side of India and in the Western Presidency. Mr. Finlay was for some years with the firm of Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., and left them to take up the post of Secretary of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, a position he exchanged some years ago for a similar post in the Planters' Club at Darjeeling. Mr. Finlay, who was taken suddenly ill in Darjeeling, was brought down to Calcutta, a few days ago, and died in the General Hospital, yesterday morning.

MAHOMEDAN AND HINDU UNIVERSITIES.

Poor Prospects.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 27.

The *Pioneer* writes:—The prospects of the schemes for Mahomedan and Hindu Universities do not seem particularly bright. The schemes, if they can be so called, for the Hindu University are nebulous in the extreme, and are regarded in well-informed quarters as wholly unpractical and inconsistent with the established educational policy, while a recent meeting of Mahomedans at Lucknow appears to have disclosed strong differences of opinion amongst the Mahomedans themselves. The view that the constitution of the Aligarh College, which submits its candidates for the degrees of the Allahabad University, can be made to fit an Aligarh University giving its own degrees, indicates ignorance of the elementary facts, while the objection to the Government control which appears to have been raised seems, if persisted in, likely to wreck any scheme that may be drawn up. It is quite certain, we imagine, that the Government will not allow any university to grow up which is not under adequate control, much less that it will recognise its degrees. In the opinion of many competent persons whose interest in education is deep and sincere, the Mahomedan and Hindu Universities are undesirable in themselves and this opinion is likely to be strengthened by what is now taking place."

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Handwriting Expert Charged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 26.

Mr. Charles Hardless, (junior), son of the Government handwriting expert, was produced before Mr. Feeny, Deputy Commissioner of Police this morning, on a charge of contempt of court. Mr. Hardless was summoned to give evidence on handwriting in a case at Pabna, on the 19th August, but failed to appear. In his defence, he said that he was not a Government servant and was not bound to give evidence without the payment of fees which he had demanded, but which had not been paid to him. Mr. Hardless, senior, stood bail to the amount of Rs. 150 for his son to attend at Pabna on September 11th.

THE RACING QUESTION.

Government and W. India Turf Club.

CORRESPONDENCE AND CONFERENCES.

BELOW we publish correspondence between the Government of Bombay and the Western India Turf Club, on the racing question, together with a summary of the proceedings at conferences in Poona between the representatives of Government and the Club. In the last letter, dated August 25, it should be noted that the Stewards notify that as Government have not accepted their suggestions they protest against the contemplated legislation and will take such action as they may be advised.

The correspondence and summary of proceedings is as follows:—

Copy of a letter, dated 23rd May, from the Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, Bombay, to the Secretary, Western India Turf Club, Poona.

I have the honour to inform you that for some time past the great increase in the betting on the Poona and Bombay Race Courses has engaged the anxious consideration of the Government of Bombay. The number of race meetings has grown to an unreasonable extent, while the facilities for betting, as indicated by the large number of Bookmakers now licensed, have developed in even greater proportion. The result has been to encourage gambling of this nature among all classes of the population with effects which, Government are informed, are inceasingly demoralizing. Racing was introduced originally on a small scale both in Bombay and Poona, and the evils which are now apparent, did not then exist.

Gambling in the form in question is not indigenous in India and the responsibility for its introduction rests with the European element. This responsibility is a heavy one and Government have come to the conclusion that it must be recognised by taking active and immediate steps to suppress what is, in their opinion, a very serious evil.

2. The Governor in Council is, however, aware that considerable interests have grown up in connection with racing in Poona and Bombay, and he would prefer to attain the objects without initiating prosecutions or arranging for the resumption of the lands now leased to the Western India Turf Club.

I am, therefore to inform you, that in pursuance of the policy indicated, the Governor in Council is prepared to offer the following terms to the Club:—(a) The Poona Race meetings of 1911 may be conducted as usual; (b) thereafter, Poona race meetings of whatever description must be restricted to ten days annually, and under no circumstances must bookmakers be allowed to attend them, but Totalizators will be allowed on conditions to be approved by Government; (c) in Bombay all future race meetings of whatever description must be restricted to ten days annually; (d) after the season of 1911-1912 no Bookmakers must be allowed to attend the Bombay meetings, but Totalizators will be allowed on conditions to be approved by Government.

3. Should these terms be accepted by the Turf Club, I am to say that Government will not take further restrictive action in the matter and will be prepared to consider favourably the grant of a long lease of the Bombay Race Course.

4. I am to request that you will within month from the date of its receipt favour the Governor in Council with a reply to this letter.

Extract from supplement to the "Bombay Government Gazette," dated 8th June, 1911.

Judicial Department.

Bombay Castle, 3rd June, 1911.

PRESS NOTE.

In order to prevent mis-understandings and misrepresentations as to their policy in regard to betting on race courses, Government desire to make it clear that they have issued no orders. They have merely intimated to the Steward, of the Western India Turf Clubs the conclusions at which they have arrived after prolonged consideration and enquiry No action, executive or legislative, is contemplated until the reply of the Stewards has been received. In any case, it is not proposed to make any changes in conditions of the forthcoming race-meetings at Poona, nor to eliminate book-makers until after the conclusion of next year's Bombay meetings.

THE CLUB'S REPLY.

Copy of a letter dated 12th June, 1911, from the Secretary, Western India Turf Club, Poona, to the Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, Bombay.

I have the honour to inform you that I have laid your letter of May 23rd, before my Stewards, who instruct me to say:—

1. That they are of opinion that a case so vitally affecting the interests and welfare of the Western India Turf Club cannot be dealt with by them, but must be laid before a General Meeting of the Club.

2. And that, owing to the absence from India of the two Senior Stewards, the permanent Secretary, and a large number of the members of the Club, such a meeting, to be thoroughly representative, cannot possibly be held before the first week in September, 1911.

3. I am therefore to inform you that my Stewards regret that they will not be able to submit their reply within the month, as requested in your letter of May 23rd, but they will convene a General meeting of the Western India Turf Club, and will submit its reply as soon after as possible.

4. I am further directed by my Stewards to express their surprise as the way in which the matter has been taken up by Government without any previous reference to the Stewards of the Western India Turf Club.

5. Had Government consulted them, full information could have been supplied as to what has been, and is being done, to control betting, of which it is quite evident Government have no knowledge

Copy of a letter, P. dated 3rd July, from the Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, Bombay, to the Secretary, Western India Turf Club, Poona.

In reply to your letter of the 12th June, I am directed to say that the Government of Bombay are anxious to be placed in possession of the views of the Stewards of the Western India Turf Club in order that if possible, their co-operation may be secured in taking the necessary measures to put a stop to existing evils.

2. I am to explain that Government have had no intention of ignoring the Stewards and would be glad to receive from them the "full information" referred to in their letter under reply and to confer with them as to the carrying out of the measures which have become necessary.

3. It may be a help to the Stewards in arriving at an opinion to know that, simultaneously with the abolition of Bookmakers, Government will take steps to suppress betting in "bucket shops" and in railway trains, any legislation which may be required being carried through at an early date.

4. Government realize that time is required to obtain the views of the two Stewards who happen to be away from India: But they trust that as soon as their views have been obtained, they may receive a reply indicating the opinions of the Stewards as a body and clearing the way to the co-operation which they desire.

Copy of a letter, dated 10th July, from the Secretary, Western India Turf Club, Poona, to the Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, Bombay.

In reply to your letter of July 3rd, 1911, I am directed by my Stewards to say:—

1. That they are most willing to meet the Government of Bombay and discuss with them the questions raised.

2. That they would suggest the last week in July as a convenient date for such a meeting, by which time Major Gough, the senior Steward now in India, would be able to attend.

Copy of a letter, dated 18th July, from the Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, Bombay, to the Secretary, Western India Turf Club, Poona.

I am directed by Government, in reply to your official letter of the 10th instant, to say that the Honourable Mr. Morison will be glad to confer, on behalf of Government, with the Stewards of the Turf Club. Mr. Morison suggests that it might be more convenient if the Stewards would depute, say two of their number to attend the meeting; but he does not wish to press the suggestion, if all the Stewards wish to attend.

The time and place most suitable would be 8-30 a. m. at the Council Hall, Poona, on Monday, 31st instant.

In further correspondents it was agreed that all the Stewards should be present.

THE POONA MEETING.

Statement made to Government at a meeting held at the Council Hall, Poona, on 31st July 1911.

In our letter of the 12th June, addressed to the Secretary to Government, Bombay, it was stated that had Government consulted the Stewards, W. I. T. C. full information could have been supplied as to what has been and is being done to control betting.

In reply to this Government has expressed a desire to receive this full information, and also to confer with the Stewards as to the carrying out of the measures which have become necessary.

Referring back to the original letter No. 71 M, of the 23rd May, from the Secretary to Governmen it will be observed that the contentions of Government are:—(1) The number of race meetings has grown to an unreasonable extent, (2) the facilities for betting, as indicated by the large number of Bookmakers now licensed, has developed in even greater proportion, (3) this has encouraged gambling with demoralising effects, (4) the Government of Bombay has viewed for some time past this great increase of betting on the Poona and Bombay race courses with anxious consideration.

Without expressing an agreement on the above, we may state that in all these contentions only one class of betting is mentioned, viz., betting on the race-course, and presumably this was the only class of betting which existed in the knowledge and mind of Government at the time the letter was written.

As regards the betting connected with racing we would like to point out clearly to Government that it consists of two kinds, betting carried on within our race-course enclosures under our control, and the bucket shop betting which is conducted all over Bombay and Poona. We would go into this point at some length with the object of showing how rigid is our control and how the measures we have taken minimise the chances for gambling as induced by betting, whereas, on the other hand bucket shop betting which remains unlicensed and uncontrolled is "the" real point from which the evils of gambling, as complained of spring.

Betting on race-courses.—Goverment contends that the number of bookmakers now licensed to bet within our enclosures has outgrown in proportion even the number of race meetings held, offering increased facilities for betting. The natural inference is that a reduced number of bookmakers would reduce the amount of betting, but this is by no means the case. We, the Stewards, have on various occasions considered this very point, viz., the advisability of reducing the number of bookmakers we allow to bet. There is nothing in favour of reduction which would in any way diminish betting, whereas the larger the number of bookmakers, the fairer and more open is the betting in favour of the public, the less chance there is of a ring being formed amongst the bookmakers, and the greater the opportunity for detecting any operation of such a ring.

The following are our measures for exercising control over betting in our enclosures. (1) Every bookmaker has to apply for a license before he can bet, and such license is only granted after a careful examination of the applicant's credentials; (2) betting is not allowed previous to the commencement of a day's racing. To ensure this each bookmaker's book is sealed before the racing begins, and at the end of each race, every column in each book is again stamped, with a view to the prevention of bogus bets being subsequently included; (3) at the close of a day's racing, all bookmaker's books are submitted to the Secretary's office where a close scrutiny is made of all the betting. The surest proof of any "ramp" is to be found in the betting especially if bets have been booked in contradistinction to cash bets; (4) bookmakers, in order to claim recovery of debts through the medium of the Stewards, must report their defaulters within one month of the close of any meeting, and such defaulters are posted and warned off if their debts are not discharged within a further 2 months.

This is a decided check on reckless gambling. In the first place bookmakers are not prone to bet heavily with persons of limited capital, and the fact of all defaulters being warned off is an equal restraint on the other side in the same direction.

The proof of the absence of any unlimited gambling may be seen in the very few cases of defaulters which occur, and the majority of these settle in time. (5) Cash betting only is allowed in the 2nd Enclosure; (6) bookmakers making bets on credit with officers of rank junior to a Major in the Army or Captain in the Navy cannot, in the event of default, claim the protection of the Stewards; (7) all betting disputes are carefully considered by the Stewards; (8) any suspicion of malpractice on the part of bookmakers, such as collusion with owners, Jockeys, and Trainers, etc., is dealt with promply and summarily by the Stewards; (9) any persons betting, and suspected similarly of collusion with owners, jockeys, trainers, etc., are warned off. Quite lately we have dealt in such a manner with a gang of punters from Australia.

It will be seen that so far as the Turf Club is concerned within its own powers and limits, its control is sufficient and is very strictly carried out. Indeed, it may be safely asserted that the Western India Turf Club has laid down stricter rules to control betting, and carries out its supervision of the same in a more drastic manner than any other existing Turf Club.

The bucket-shop or outside betting which is carried on is quite another affair. How far Government is aware of its existence, it is hard to fathom, as in their original letter no mention was made of this form of betting. If it was intended to be included in the betting which was complained of the responsibility for it was most erroneously laid on the Turf Club.

It must be clearly understood that the Turf Club is solely accountable for such betting as takes place within its own enclosures and it has been shown that its control in this respect is very real and effective.

"Bucket-Shop" betting is a true form of unlimited gambling. Its operations are neither supervised nor controlled. The bookmaker concerned in it is liable to no penalties or restrictions and can disappear at any moment. The class of bookmaker conducting such betting generally consists of the worst class of "undesirable" from the race course. For instance, there is at present a certain Firm advertising largely as Turf Accountants, and apparently, carrying on a very large business. This Firm has been refused its license to make a Book by both the Calcutta and Western India Turf Clubs, and yet it is able to bet uncontrolled.

Similarly the person betting with such bookmakers can bet and gamble, limited only to the extent the bookmakers will accommodate him, and with no fear of penalties incurred for default either with the Turf Club or the law.

From the point of view of the Turf Club, this system of outside betting is a most serious and growing evil, and any legal measures the Government will take to repress it with a firm hand would be gladly welcomed.

The above are our views on betting. We do not consider that betting within our race-course enclosures with the strong control which is exercised over it can possibly constitute a public evil or tend to extravagant gambling, whereas we are strongly of opinion that unlicensed and uncontrolled betting is the very type which leads to the deplorable results complained of by Government.

ABOLITION OF BOOKMAKERS.

We come now to the measures laid down by Government in their original letter as remedies for the evils which they say have grown up.

The first is "abolition of bookmakers."

Had we been consulted in this matter we could have informed Government that this question has for long been under the serious consideration of the Stewards. For many years the betting on our race courses was carried on with bookmakers and one Totalizator run by a Bookmaker's firm. Some three years ago it was decided to take over the Totalizator ourselves.

A commencement was made with it in Bombay in the 1st Enclosure. This was carried on in Poona and has been extended now to the 2nd Enclosure in Bombay.

With the institution of a properly regulated Totalisator, questions were raised amongst our members whether bookmakers could not be entirely abolished and substituted by Totalisators, the main argument in favour of the change being the restriction of betting to cash bets as against book-bets.

There was great opposition to this proposal principally on the part of owners whose cry was that in Totalisators betting their betting was limited to the average odds to be obtained against their horses, instead of being able to back their horses in the open market of bookmakers at longer and more remunerative odds.

The subject, however, was not dropped but has been discussed from time to time. Meanwhile on

Totalisators have been increasing in favour, and a steady comparison has been drawn by ourselves and the public between the odds offered by the machine and by bookmakers mostly in favour of the former. So much so that during the past Bombay Racing Season the opinion of many large owners had veered round, and it was then ascertained that they were in favour of the total supersession by the machine of the bookmaker.

This being so we decided to make enquiries from Countries when the Totalisator or Pari Mutuel is solely in use.

A letter was written to the Jockey Club in the Argentine, whilst Mr Cecil Gray, our Secretary, was instructed during his absence on leave to go to France and make full personal enquiries over there.

It may be noted that this action was carried out before we had any notice of Government's intentions.

It will be seen therefore that as far as Government's desires go towards the abolition of bookmakers, we are not only working in this same direction, but have taken previous action in the matter.

We should here point out that such action as we have taken has been on our own initiative, and the enquiries we have made have been necessary in order to have our scheme for a substitution of Totalisator ready to put up if possible at our next General Meeting of the Members of the Turf Club.

It has been laid down by Government that this change must take place by the end of the coming Bombay Racing Season.

Whilst concurring in the advisability of doing away with Bookmakers, we cannot tie ourselves down to instituting the change to any fixed time. We must ask Government to rest assured that we will do our utmost to bring in the new system before the commencement of next year's Poona Season, but there are so many plans to be made, details to be considered, and rules to be altered to suit the change of circumstances that it is quite impossible to say how soon this can be done.

For instance, we have first to discover how best to run a large Totalisator system; next the very best machine to cope with the business has to be found and erected in Poona, and Bombay; again the change from booked-betting to cash betting vitally effects much of our present procedure and Rules of Racing, and new rules and regulations to meet this change must be considered. It will be granted that no such radical transformation as is now proposed can be carried out without affecting many existing interests and without causing a certain amount of inconvenience. To give it as successful a start as possible, the first essential is to have a cut and dried scheme which when introduced, will work smoothly and without a hitch. To limit ourselves to any particular time may cause infinite harm to the scheme. We should be able most probably to start the new system by next years Poona season, but can not do more than promise it shall be done if possible.

Having agreed to the change from Bookmakers to Totalisators, it may scarcely be necessary to impress on Government the obligation for urgent and strong measures on their part towards the suppression of outside "Bucket-Shop" betting. Indeed we note with pleasure in their letter of the 3rd July, that the attention is fixed on this point, but we would observe that we cannot well understand what necessity there is for any delay in action.

There should not be, and is not any connection between controlled betting within our enclosures and unlicensed betting without, and there surely cannot be any excuse for Government to hold their hands in dealing summarily with the latter.

Indeed it appears to us that if Government hesitate to institute measures until our licensed bookmakers have been done away with, so many of them will join the ranks of those outside that their task will become infinitely more difficult, whereas immediate measures will prove useful in checking any such likely course, and we may add will do more than any other possible action towards clearing the Turf of its abuses.

The second measure laid down by Government is that "Totalisators shall be allowed on conditions to be approved by Government."

We are Stewards of the Turf Club and in charge of its interests, and we could not possibly recommend to our members such a proposal for acceptance of unknown conditions or even any conditions at all. The Turf Club is a private Club, administered for the benefit of its members and for the furtherance of racing.

We are as fully entitled to our own rules for the conduct of our affairs as any other private Club, and provided that they are carried out in an orderly manner, we cannot allow for a moment that Government has a right to step in and dictate its terms for such conduct.

We sincerely trust that Government will see fit to withdraw this measure. The object of it is inexplicable. What it has to be with the suppression of public gambling, we are unable to understand.

The same may be said of the third measure, viz.:—the restriction of racing to 10 days each in Bombay and Poona. Supposing that the main idea is to put down gambling, why is racing proposed to be cut down to 20 days in all, why should we not be allowed 30 days, or even why should any be permitted at all? It appears to us that this measure has been inconsiderately conceived and without any regard to facts or such interests as are involved.

It is true that racing within our limits has sprung from its small beginnings to its present state, but this is equally true of racing in any country, and equally true is the fact that the present amount of racing in any country is decided entirely by the demand for it. As far as we are concerned a glance at the entries we receive for any of our racing, whether at the commencement or end of a racing season provides our proof of the demand if any such be necessary.

What can be said in favour of the interference with the interests of racing owners involved? Our racing consists of two classes, imported English and Australian horses and imported Arabs. The owners of horses in both classes have imported them at great expense, for racing purposes only. Are they not to be considered? Again, a large number of these horses, being thoroughbred or Arabs when finished with racing drift into the hands of, Government or private owners of Studs, and their usefulness comes in in improving the condition of horse breeding in this country a most important asset for the State. To restrict racing in quantity will kill the trade of importation of thoroughbred stock and with it will be dealt a severe blow to the horse breeding industry.

The major class for which we cater in our Bombay and Poona racing is the Arab class, and Government is probably unaware that seventy per cent. of our races are confined to this one class.

It is one of the classes on which the Imperial Government relies for remounts for various branches of its service, and in time of war it will be still more dependent on it. This importation therefore must be encouraged and stimulated as far as possible.

A short time ago a meeting of Arab dealers was held in Bombay to consider this question of the restriction of racing, and it was shown by them that any such action would not only result in diminishing to an enormous extent the importation of Arabs, but the present quality of the Arab horse would not be forthcoming. In other words the Arab horse trade would be ruined, and this opinion will be backed up by any one acquainted with the market and the state of trade. This meeting plainly stated that it was only the amount of racing obtained which enabled Arab dealers to carry on their ordinary business, and the inference of this fact is that the Turf Club practically subsidises the Arab market for the general public and Government purposes.

We hope that Government will reconsider this question and remove their request.

We are obliged to Government for having agreed to meet us in consultation, and trust the results may be satisfactory to both sides.

We, as Stewards, agree to the question of the abolition of the bookmakers, and promise that the change shall be effected as soon as possible after the close of the next Bombay Racing Season.

We will agree to put this proposal before the next General Meeting of Members to be held in September and have no doubt it will be passed.

We regret we cannot agree to the measures for running our Totalisators under any conditions other than those, considered suitable by ourselves, nor for the restriction of racing.

Neither of these are matters which affect the question of gambling which is the issue on which Government's present action rests, and we earnestly beg that both these measures may be withdrawn.

We come now to the concluding paragraph of the original Government letter in which it is stated that should the terms mentioned be accepted, Government will undertake no further restrictive measures in connection with racing and will consider favourably the grant of a long lease of the Bombay race-course.

The terms are three in number. The principle measure on which the Government's action hinges is the "abolition of bookmakers" and with this measures we have decided to concur. The other two measures we considered are irrelevant to the subject of "gambling and its evils," they constitute in your opinion an undue interference with the interests of the Turf Club and the public and we cannot agree. Their enforcement or withdrawal so slightly affects the general question that we think the agreement on the main subject of the "abolition of bookmakers" should entitle us to expect from Government, its offered "quid pro quo" viz: no further restrictive action, and a long lease of the Bombay Race Course.

We would especially point out that any mutual agreement arrive at now between the Government and ourselves as Stewards will need to be ratified by the Members of the Western India Turf Club at the General Meeting. A promise from the Government that agreement on the part of the Turf Club to the measure of "abolition of bookmakers" will be met by immediate fulfilment of their undertakings will in our opinion be all that is necessary to ensure a more or less unanimous vote in favour of the measure. We have no desire whatever to take up a vindictive or obstructive position, but we must make it clear that unless we can go before our Members with this promise, the only course left open to us is to lay the original Government letter with its terms and threats on the table and call for the general opinion of the Club.

If Government insists on an acceptance "in toto" of its original terms, we can but give our opinion that the result will not only be a refusal, but an amount of friction and discontent as will subsequently be very hard to smooth over.

Perhaps it would be as well for us now to give our views of the original Government letter, so that there may be no misapprehension as to how it is likely to be received. The letter opens with statements regarding racing, betting and gambling which are not founded on fact and in support of which no evidence is furnished.

We can show that although the Government states that it has for a long time past been considering the serious state of affairs they have never in any shape or form approached or consulted with the Stewards as to how far the evils they complain of really exist, what measures the Turf Club takes for the management of such matters within its own jurisdiction, or what proposals, if any the Stewards might wish to suggest towards an improvement of affairs.

On the contrary, the Governor in Council, without taking any expert opinion such as we could offer him, proceeds to dictate terms to the Club, failing the acceptance of which there are threats conveyed of prosecutions and resumption of lands now leased to the Western India Turf Club.

We repeat that the above is no angry expression of our ideas, but a concise account of the Government letter and our conclusions from the same.

It would be well for both sides to avoid friction, and we have after all due consideration offered an opening which we sincerely trust Government will accept and one which leads to the most satisfactory solution of the case.

In conclusion we would ask for a very early expression from Government as to whether it can or cannot meet us in this matter, that is to say will Government be satisfied if we take the earliest steps possible to abolish bookmakers, and in return for such action on our part, will Government fulfil its promises of no further restrictive action and also grant us a long lease of the Bombay Race Course?

It is proposed to hold a General Meeting of the Turf Club early in September and in order to enable us to give the necessary notice to members we would ask for a reply before the 15th August.

CONFERENCE IN JULY.

Notes taken at the Conference held at Poona on the 31st July, 1911, between Mr. Morison representing the Government of Bombay, and the Stewards of the Western India Turf Club.

The discussion followed the reading of the statement of their case prepared by the Stewards.

Abolition of Bookmakers.—Since the Stewards concurred in this proposed measure, there was no argument. Mr. Morison informed them that the matter would be legislated for through a Bill which could not take effect probably till next year. The Stewards pointed out the evil effects of bucket shop betting, and asked that at any rate measures to close down this form of betting might be taken at once. They were informed that as regards illegality there is no difference between his class of betting and betting within the Turf Club enclosures, and Government could make no difference between the two in taking action.

It was further stated that in this proposed legislation, steps would be taken to legalise betting through a Totalisator. The Totalisator would only be licensed by law to operate on a certain number of days each year, thereby restricting racing, and the condition for running the Totalisator would have to be approved by Government.

Restriction of Racing.—After calling the attention of Mr. Morison to the arguments against the restriction of racing as contained in the statement of the Stewards they asked on what evidence Government based their decision to curtail racing.

The reply was:—

(1) Government states that more racing actually takes place in Bombay and Poona than in any other place in the world. It was pointed out by the Stewards that in certain places in the United States of America, for instance, racing continues daily for three months in succession, i.e., 90 days in all. Paris, Australia, Buenos Aires, were all quoted as examples of a far greater amount of racing. Mr. Morison argued that in England no place has 20 days racing.

The reply was that Newmarket certainly has this number. It is the headquarters of racing in England, and the only reason why no other one particular place has so many days racing is that there would not be sufficient time for all the racing in England to take place if this were allowed. Finally as regards even India itself the Stewards quoted Calcutta which, with a smaller population than Bombay, holds 28 or 29 days racing annually.

This argument of Government was consequently allowed to drop.

(2). A list was produced by Mr. Morison of the number of days racing which have taken place in Poona and Bombay in each year from 1884 to 1910, showing that whereas there used to be about 12 days in 1884, there are now about 42.

Government considers this increase abnormal and unnecessary.

The reply to the above was: (a) that in all countries racing must have small beginnings, (b) that the increase has grown with the popularity of racing and with the demand for it as shown by the crowds who attend and enjoy the racing, and the number of animals imported for the purpose, (c) twenty years ago racing on a large scale was held in Mysore, Bengalore, Secunderabad, Hyderabad, etc., etc., which was attended by the Bombay Stables. As this racing died out so it became concentrated in Poona and Bombay. This, with the comparatively larger number of animals now taking part in racing, was sufficient to account for the increase. There is nothing in this to show that this increase is either abnormal or unnecessary.

(3) Mr. Morison stated that a huge crowd of the lower classes of Bombay is induced to attend racing, actuated solely by the prospects of gambling, and the restriction of racing to 20 days would reduce this gambling proportionately.

The Stewards asked to be given some evidence of this sole idea of gambling. Mr. Morison replied that his statement was the opinion formed by Government and no evidence to support it was necessary.

(4). It was explained by Mr. Morison that in order to arrive at a proper figure for the number of days racing which should be considered suitable for Poona and Bombay, a mean was taken by Government of the racing 20 years ago and at present. They thus arrive at twenty days in all, or ten days in each place.

The Stewards asked whether Government would consider (a) the comparative number of animals in training and racing then and now, (b) the present demand for racing as evidence by the large number of entries in all races, (c) the fact that Poona and Bombay are the only places where Arab racing can be carried on, (d) whether in arriving at their conclusions the experience of present requirements should not be taken into account?

Mr. Morison replied that Government has fixed the arbitrary figure of twenty days by taking the mean of racing to date, and in spite of any arguments which may be raised they intend to adhere to this number.

(5). It was pointed out by the Stewards what a serious effect the restriction of racing would have on the import trade of thoroughbred stock and Arabs also on the horse breeding industry of the country, and particularly on the Arab market for remount and general public and Imperial Government purposes. Mr. Morison replied that he doubted the extent of the effect alleged by the Stewards, and "in any case" Government would not be influenced in their determination to restrict racing to the extent stated.

(6). Particularly invited to give any reasonable theory on which Government had fixed their arbitrary figure of 20 days for racing, especially considering the many interests concerned, Mr. Morison replied that as already stated a mean figure on the average amount of racing for the past twenty years had been taken. and no alteration would be made by Government. (N.B.—It may be noted that Government have subsequently altered the figures to 30 days racing in all, without giving any explanation.)

TOTALISATORS.

Mr. Morison stated that it is the intention of Government to legislate that Totalisators at a meeting or place such as Poona or Bombay shall be granted under license for one year at a time, that the number of days in each year on which Totalisators may be used at any given place shall be fixed by Government, that all conditions for running the Totalisators such as the price to be charged for tickets, the percentage to be charged by the Turf Club, etc. shall only be made with the approval of Government.

Asked for reason for this action, Mr. Morison explained that in order to check gambling on the race course on the part of the lower classes, the Government are of opinion that the price of totalisator tickets in the 2nd Enclosure should not be less than Rs. 5.

Government has had information through its officials that the Western India Turf Club sold totalisator tickets as low as eight annas each. It was pointed out to Mr. Morison that the minimum charge for totalisator tickets is Rs. 3 and his information was entirely wrong. (N. B. Government has subsequently notified the Stewards that the minimum charge for these tickets will be fixed at Rs. 3.)

Mr. Morison stated that no undue interference with the general arrangements for totalisators by the Western India Turf Club would be exercised by Government, but Government insists on maintaining the power of control. The Stewards objected absolutely to any such control lying with Government.

Having discussed the various measures in detail Mr. Morison proceeded to inform the Stewards that whether the Western Indian Turf Club agrees or not, Government proposes to take the action it has laid down "in full i.e., to abolish bookmakers" legalise totalisators, to restrict the use of totalisators and thereby racing to a certain number of days in each year, and to insist on conditions for Totalisators to receive their approval.

OFFICERS RUINED BY BETTING.

The discussion here reverted to the original letter issued by Government and more particularly to the Statements contained in para 1 thereof.

1. Mr. Morison acknowledged that the information received and quoted by Government that "the number of bookmakers now licensed has grown out of all proportion even to the amount of racing" is incorrect, as evidenced by the fact that the number of bookmakers in recent years betting within the Turf Club enclosures is less than it was 8 to 10 years ago.—Government had further taken no note of the complete cessation of lotteries on races which flourished 20 years ago till displaced by the bookmakers.

2. Asked to produce any evidence regarding the enormous growth of betting and its evil results, Mr. Morison stated that Government is not called on to produce any evidence. Their opinions and statements are based on the information supplied by their own officers.

Mr. Morison quoted however one case, viz., the experience of Mr. Kincaid during his four years service as Sessions Judge of Poona. It was stated that Mr. Kincaid had to pass decrees in numberless cases of young officers ruined by gambling on the Turf. Mr. Kincaid, who was present at the discussion modified this by saying that he referred to cases "not only" of young officers but of young men engaged in business and heads of small firms.

The Stewards replied by showing that their Defaulter list extending over a period of 17 years contains the names of only 10 officers, Senior and Junior, so involved. They argued further that the ordinary man, whether officer or not involved in debt brought on by drink, women, extravagant living, gambling on the stock market, etc., almost invariably ascribes his debts for obvious reasons to racing. No evidence is produced to sustain or refute the plea, it is accepted as a good enough excuse and the Turf bears the blame in all cases.

Mr. Morison acknowledged that there is a great deal of truth in this.

Again, the Stewards pointed out that gambling or betting on the turf is trivial compared to the winnings and losings daily in shares, cotton, seed markets, etc.

Mr. Morison allowed that this was so, and continued to make the curious statement that whereas betting and gambling on the Turf in its comparatively moderate form is looked on as an evil requiring immediate suppression. open gambling of a far heavier description in Stocks and Shares must be tolerated as a public necessity?

Finally, the Stewards put plainly before Mr. Morison that the original action proposed by Government as conveyed in the terms of their first letter was with the idea of controlling excessive gambling. Government proposed three measures with this object, viz, (a) abolition of bookmaker, (b) restriction of racing, (c) Totalisator to be run on conditions to be approved by Government.

The Stewards on behalf of the Western India Turf Club reply to this that they are willing to agree to proposal (a) which will have a decided check on gambling by limiting betting to cash betting.

They cannot agree that proposals (b) and (c) have anything to do with the checking of gambling.

They contend that the amount of racing is limited by the demand for it, and that any restriction as proposed by Government either on the amount of racing or in the management of totalisators is an undue and unnecessary interference with public and private interests. No evidence or argument has been produced to show that proposals (b) and (c) effect or check gambling, the subject matter of the original Government action.

Consequently, will Government be satisfied by carrying out their proposal (a) and withdrawing (b) and (c)?

It appears reasonable to ask that the effect of proposal (a) on the general question of gambling should at any rate be given a trial without imposing such harsh and arbitrary measures as proposals (b) and (c).

The reply of Mr. Morison, speaking on behalf of Government was a decided and immediate NO, and without even the offer of further consultation with the members of Government.

FINAL CONCLUSIONS OF GOVERNMENT.

Copy of a letter, dated 4th August, from the Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, Bombay, to the Secretary, Western India Turf Club, Poona.

With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter of the 10th ultimo, on the subject of betting on the Bombay and Poona race courses, I am directed to say that the Bombay Government have given their best consideration to the views of the Western India Turf Club as set forth at the conference of the 31st ultimo, and I am now to explain the final conclusion of Government on all the points raised, in order that the Club may have ample time to make arrangements for the coming changes.

2. Legislation.—Government now find that it will be necessary to legislate in respect all of the proposed changes and it will not be possible of effect these changes merely by coming to an agreement with the Club. It is intended to undertake the necessary legislation in the ensuing cold weather and to bring the amended law into operation from about the 1st June 1912. In these circumstances and in order to remove the hardship which the Stewards represented there will be no interference with the number of race meetings on the Bombay course during the ensuing cold weather; but all the changes will be introduced simultaneously for both places, as well as for the rest of the Bombay Presidency, with effect from June 1912.

Bookmakers.—Government are glad to learn that the Stewards are in agreement with them as to the abolition of Bookmakers and the substitution of the totalisator. It will be understood that the amended law will be strictly enforced against all bookmakers from June 1912.

"Totalisators."—Government propose to take power to grant licenses, on such terms as they may deem fit, to the Stewards of any Turf Club or Race Meeting, authorising them to set up and work totalisators on race courses under their control; and betting by means of totalisator so licensed will be legalised. The license will fix the number of days in the year on which the totalisator may be used on the race course. When the amended law comes into force, it is the intention of Government in the first instance to license totalisators for fifteen days in the year on the Poona Race Course and for fifteen days on the Bombay Race Course. In subsequent years should Government decide to alter this number of days, ample previous intimation will be given to the Stewards. The only other point on which Government think it likely that terms would have to be imposed is with regard to the minimum stake to be received in a totalisator. It is understood that three rupees is the minimum for the totalisators worked by the Western India Turf Club at present, and Government will agree to this amount.

Leases of race-courses.—As Government now find it necessary to effect by means of legislation all the arrangements for the restriction of betting, it is no longer necessary to consider the offer made to the Western India Turf Club in my letter No. 70 M-3035, dated 23rd May 1911. But I am directed to say that, when the new arrangements have been brought into force, Government will be ready to help the Western India Turf Club to secure a longer lease of the Bombay race-course.

Copy of a letter dated 7th August, from the Secretary Western India Turf Club, Poona, to the Secretary, to Government Judicial Department, Bombay.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 65-P. of the 4th instant, and am directed by my Stewards to thank you for sending such early information of the proposed legislation.

2. As the above quoted letter has been received, it is concluded the copy of the Statement made at the meeting held on July 31st at the Council Hall is not now required.

THE STEWARDS PROTEST.

Copy of a letter dated 25th August, from the Secretary, Western India Turf Club, Poona, to the Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, Bombay.

In continuation of my letter of 7th instant I am directed to inform you that as the Government of Bombay have not accepted the suggestions of the Stewards of the Western India Turf Club in their entirety, the Stewards protest against the contemplated legislation and will take such action, as they may be advised.

HOUSE COLLAPSE IN BOMBAY.

Four Killed; Several Injured.

On Saturday morning about 10-30 o'clock a two storeyed house situated at the junction of Islampura and Khetwadi Main Road, suddenly collapsed and the front portion fell down, burying under the debris a number of labourers as the building was under repairs and reconstruction. Originally the house was a two-storeyed one and the owner—Vithaldas Dharamdas Bhonsalli—was having two more storeys added. The work was nearly completed; only the superficial and incidental repairs were to be carried out. There were no tenants at the time of the fall, but about 40 labourers—carpenters, masons, and coolies—were working on the building and most of them were injured, while three lost their lives.

Next to the house is the Khetwadi Parsi Girls' School. This building was partially damaged by the falling debris. About a hundred and twenty little girls were in the school at the time of the accident and the cloud of dust and the shower of masonry, which crashed into the school building, caused a panic among them. A rush was made for the staircase which gave way. Two girls fell under the broken stairs and were injured. One of them, a child of five, died on her way to the hospital.

The panic would have resulted in more disastrous results, but the children were stopped from rushing towards the stairs, which had given way. Attempts were then made to rescue the children through the school windows and the residents in the locality, the employes of the foundry close by, and others assisted the Police and the Municipality in putting up ladders against the wall and bringing them down.

Police Superintendent Williamson, and Inspectors Sykes, Gough, Fuller and Smith were early on the spot followed by Mr. Thomson and Mr. Weston of the Bombay Fire Brigade with their men.

Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Commissioner of Police, Mr. P. R. Cadell, the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Gadney, Deputy Police Commissioner, also came to the scene on learning the news of the accident. Rumour at first stated that about forty to fifty persons had been buried under the debris. The Municipal Executive Engineer and his subordinates were present to supervise the work of their men who were assisting the Fire Brigade in removing the debris and extricating the persons buried underneath.

Before the gang of Municipal labourers and Fire Brigade lascars arrived, the police had succeeded in rescuing a Hindu woman labourer. She was taken to the hospital.

Labourers and gangmen worked strenuously to remove the fallen mass, but, for some time no other bodies could be discovered. The work was continued until seven o'clock in the evening. Two more bodies—one of a carpenter and the other of a woman labourer—were discovered about half-past three.

At 5 30 p. m., Mr. Lambert, the Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest touching the death of Meherbai Dadabhoy, (5), a Parsi school girl; Oomabai, a Hindu woman (50), Hari Govind (22), and Sagoo [illegible] man. The bod[illegible] identified and the inquiry was adjourned.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

Legislation Regarding Airships

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, August 26.

The "Gazette of India" this morning publishes the texts of no less than six bills, which will be taken up during the coming season of the Legislative Council in September. The most important is the Bill (No. 15 of 1911) to control the manufacture, possession, use, sale and export of air-ships. It is stated that the gradual improvement, which is taking place in the construction of airships, has given rise to certain new military problems and it is now considered necessary, on military grounds, to prevent the acquisition, through the use of such vehicles, of improper information as to the internal arrangements of forts, arsenals, magazines, etc., and also to protect places or persons from attacks from such vehicles in times of actual hostilities. It is, therefore, proposed to take powers to control for military purposes the manufacture, sale, import, export, use and possession of all airships by a system of license to be issued to approved persons. It is also proposed to empower the Government to take over all such airships, subject to the payment of reasonable compensation in times of grave public emergency.

DELHI CANTONMENT TAXES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, August 26.

It is notified in the *Punjab Gazette* that with effect from the 1st of September next, a house-tax at the rate of three per cent. on the annual rental, a house scavenging tax at the rate of one anna per rupee on the monthly value of each house and shop, a water-tax at the rate 6 1-2 per cent. per annum on the annual rental and a profession tax of one rupee per head per month on all hawkers, will be imposed within the limits of the new Cavalry Cantonment of Delhi.

OBJECTIONABLE ARTICLES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, August 26.

The Deputy Commissioner, Lahore, recently sent for the editor of "Al Ilm," a local Mahomedan vernacular newspaper, and warned him to desist from publishing objectionable articles. In an account of an interview given by the paper, it says that the Deputy-Commissioner objected to its statements about Bengalis and Arya Samajists as mischievous and also took exception to its remarks about Vedas and cow-killing.

The breach on the line near Diphu station, north of Lund, due to floods, which was reported by the District Traffic Superintendent of the Assam-Bengal Railway on the 18th instant, has now been repaired.

SPORTING NEWS.

RACING.

Poona Seventh Extra Meeting.

A card of eight events gave us an excellent day's racing on Saturday, there being plenty of good class horses carrying silk and some exciting finishes. On paper the results were thought to be very open, and though the betting facilitated picking, the punters cannot be said to have come out on top. This was the last extra before the big meeting, and if the sport is to be taken as something of a forecast we may prepare ourselves for as good a time as ever.

As usual, the steeplechase provided the incidents of the day, there being more falls and an even greater disparity between the winner and second than last time. Sholto won previously so easily that despite his 12'7 he was confidently expected to win, his most dangerous rival being Mauser. War cloud was once more the first to come to grief, but not at a jump, as he stumbled as he came out of a dip in the course at the six furlongs. Capt. Meynell was rolled on, had to be wheeled in and was found to have sustained a broken leg. It was a most unlucky accident to a good rider, who has won many races in the past and amongst them the Closed Race on this same day. The race would have been between Sholto and Mauser undoubtedly and a good one it promised to be, but at the jump near the nine furlongs they both came down, Mauser luckily being clear of Sholto. One felt glad to see Captain Fulden rise at once, Mr. Kenworthy later also being able to walk in again. The latter was dazed and was driven away, but it was evident that he felt no ill effects as he was on the course again soon after. Farewell, who had been fully twenty lengths behind these two, was thus left with the lead, and the only other to finish was Damson, who came in no less than half a mile behind. One should mention that the jump at which the falls occurred is a double fence, otherwise they would have got through, although not rising sufficiently.

In the Military Plate also there were no professionals and the added weight failed to bring Bachelor's Knot back to the others. Deputy, then Rolling Stone and Lady Lomond made the running, but once Bachelor's Knot was asked all was over. The c. b., Cowslip, who beat all horses in Mysore, ran well and is worth watching for a future occasion.

That great horse, Soultline, has set people wondering how he could possibly have lost the Trials in Calcutta last year. He was not as well backed as Paul Pry and carried a solid steadier of 9-12, but the way he won was something to marvel at. There was money also for Tangaroa, and after Paul Pry had made the running these two were indulging in a great race. One is inclined to think Tangaroa was getting the better of it, when Soultline showed up on the outside and passed them easily, Hoyt riding a distinctly clever race.

In the other division of this race, Britania was the hot 'tip,' but as he failed to get within striking distance the public had a set back. Sequent could not stay, but Pincher ran an improved horse and looked all over a winner only to be headed at the last moment by Ballymachine. This is the first sprint this horse has ever won, though he has won long races as well as over the sticks in Ireland, and recently gave Ramshaw, the Bangalore Cup. It was a most exciting finish, the winner fighting on in much the the same manner as Black Douglas under Barrett's strong riding.

The finish of the day occurred in the longer race, for which Hilarity wound up a decided favourite from San Remo, with a very strong call for Obo at the last moment. Unfortunately for her supporters, Hilarity got away poorly, and it stands to Hill's credit that he made up his ground gradually and judged his finish perfectly. Lancasterite and Bright Metal made the pace solid, and when it came to racing Gallileo went away followed by Obo, who was lucky to get through along the rails. These two raced nose and nose, and were joined by Hitarity a hundred yards from home. Galileo gained a slight advantage, but in the last dart the favourite got up and dead-heated, Obo being only a head behind them. The three appeared to be in a dead line as they flashed past the post and it was only when the numbers went up that the result was really known. We shall not see Eva out again for some time, if at all, as opposite the lawn Barrett had to pull her up and dismount. She has a very badly strained ligament on the fetlock of her off fore and could scarcely walk.

As to the Arabs, there was a bit of a farce in the first race, when out of thirty-one entries only two ran. This was the outcome of a protest lodged by the owners, who intimated that unless the race were divided they would scratch. Consequently only Baloz and Good Shot started, and the former leading all the way won easily.

Creditor, Kimberley and Zoolphokarr were the fancied ones in that order for the last race, and Zoolphokarr got home at a nice price after a bit of good judgment and strong finishing. Creditor shot away past him after the first few strides, but failed to stay, whereas Kimberley ran like a good horse and further proves, that he is one of the best newly-landed ones, though we saw nothing of him in Bombay. It is quite exceptional now to see Brown beaten in the last race. Following are full details:—

THE SEASON MAIDEN PLATE.—Winner Rs. 500, second Rs. 200, third Rs. 100. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under which were maidens on 1st April 1911. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr. M. Goculdass's Baloz, 8st. 8lbs. ......A. Hoyt 1
Capt. J. L. Mansel's Good Shot, 9st. 1lb....Capt. O. B. Butler 2

Betting:—2 to 1 on Baloz, 7 to 4 against Good Shot.

The Race:—Getting out together, Baloz soon went to the front by a couple of lengths. The whip came out on Good Shot at the distance and he was eventually easily beaten by four lengths. Time:—1 min. 25 3-5secs.

(Winner trained by Bleach.)

THE MILITARY PLATE.—(Closed Race) Winner Rs. 400, second Rs. 200, third Rs. 100. A Welter Handicap for horses which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,000 or over since 31st March 1909. Distance:—6 furlongs.

Mr. J. Crawford's Bachelor's Knot 12st. ......Capt Meynell 1
Major N. Campbell's Rolling Stone, (9st. 7lbs. carried) ....Mr. J. Gough 2
Lt.-Col. A. A. Jone's Cowslip, 10st ....Capt. Annesley 3
Major J. Davie's Lady Lomond 11st. 4lbs....Capt. O'B Butler 4

Also Ran:—Deputy 9st. 7lbs. (Mr. J. Anderson); Better Luck 9st (Mr. J. H. Crawford.)

Betting:—7 to 4 on Bachelor's Knot, 4 to 1 against Lady Lomond, 5 to 1 Cowslip, 12 to 1 Better Luck and 20 to 1 the rest.

The Race:—Better Luck was bad at the gate and left half a furlong, Deputy and Lady Lomond shewing out slight from the rest. After a furlong Rolling Stone was second along the rails, and at the turn the three was level. As they faced for home, Lady Lomond was in the lead in the centre, but from the distance Bachelor's Knot got through and eventually won very well in hand by two lenghts, head between second and third, a length and a quarter next. Time—1min 20 4-5secs.

(Winner trained by Bleach).

THE MIDSUMMER PLATE.—(Divided, Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200. A Handicap for horses. Distance.—6 furlongs.

Mr. A. N. Dass's Ballymachine 8st 3lbs...Barrett 1
Mr. Homi Billimoria's Pincher 7st 12lbs...Brown 2
Mr. M. Goculdass's Forfeit 8st 4lbs.........A Hoyt 3
H. H. Maharaja Jam Saheb's Metal Boy 8st 7lbs Southall 4

Also Ran:—Watch Tower, 9st 2lbs; (Luckman); Lady Spring, 9st (Hill); Elser; 8st 11lbs (Robinson); Sequent 8st 9lbs (L. C. Hoyt); Bull's Run 8st 8lbs (Poole); Grevillea, 8st 7lbs (F. Bland); Britania 8st 4lbs (A. Ferguson; Lady Portland, 8st (Bullock.)

Betting:—Evens Britania, 6 to 1 against Pincher, 7 to 1 Metal Boy, 8 to 1 Forfeit, Ballymachine, 12 to 1 Elser, Grevillea, twenties the rest.

The Race:—From a good start Lady Portland led out from Sequent, Pincher, Grevillea, Forfeit and Britania in order. At the half mile Pincher ran up into second place and at the turn shot through into the lead, all the others mentioned dropping back except Forfeit. From the ruck, Ballymachine put in a run on the outside, and, although seemingly not going as well, gradually wore Pincher down and won on the post by a head, length between second and third, a length next. Time.—1min 15 3-5secs.

(Winner trained by Ramshaw.)

THE TRIAL CHASE.—Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200. A Handicap Steeplechase for horses. Distance:—Steeplechase course, about 2 miles, 1 furlong.

Mr. A. Eles's Farewell 9st. 12lbs. ....Mr. J. Anderson 1
Mr. A. Rendel's Damson 9st. 7lbs. (carried 10st) Mr. J. Gough 2

Also Ran:—Sholto 12st. 7lbs. Owner (fell); Mauser 10st. 7lbs. Capt. Fulden (fell); War Cloud 10st. 3lbs. Capt. Meynell (fell).

Betting:—5 to 4 on Sholto, 3 to 1 against Mauser, 5 to 1 War Cloud, and 10 to 1 the others.

The Race:—They were let go in a bunch, Farewell showing out from War Cloud, Sholto and Mauser with Damson beginning to fall back at once. On settling down, Sholto took a clear lead followed by Farewell and Mauser, War Cloud some eight lengths behind and Damson half a furlong. As he came out of the dip at the six furlongs, War Cloud stumbled and fell. Coming to the Stand the first time, Farewell was left by other two, and as Sholto went wide at the ten furlong bend, he lost ground, letting Mauser up within a length and a half, Farewell twenty lengths behind and Damson a furlong further. At the nine furlong jump Sholto led by a length; but not rising sufficiently came down, as also did Mauser. This left Farewell with a very long lead, and going on he won with ridiculous ease by four furlongs. Time.—5 mins. 25 secs.

(Winner trained privately.)

THE MOFUSSIL PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200. A Handicap for Horses, which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,500 or over since 31st March 1909. Distance: 1 1-4 miles.

Mr. Kelso's Hilarity 9st. 10lbs. ....Hill } 1
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Gallileo 9st. ....Evans }
Capt. E. A. Fielden's Obo 7st....................A. Hoyt 3
Mr. Homi Billimoria's Bright Metal 7st. 12lbs. Brown 4

Also Ran:—San Remo 9st. 6lbs. (Robinson); Eva, 9st. 1lb. (Barrett); Hamona, 8st. 13lbs (Poole); The Cookatoo 8st, 11lbs. (L. C. Hoyt); Devereux, 7st 7lbs Kuhn; Lancasterite, 7st 6lbs Fergusons; Mafoota, 6st 11lbs Melson.

Betting.—Evens Hilarity, 3 to 1 against San Remo, 5 to 1 Obo, 8 to 1 Eva, tens and longer odds the rest.

The Race.—Hilarity got the worst of an otherwise good start, Lancasterite shewing out clear from Bright Metal, who was also clear of Gallileo and Obo. As they reached the bend for home, Galileo went to the front and was followed by Obo, the two making a grand race of it with the latter finding an opening on the rails. Hilarity had gradually crept up and a tremendous finish ensued, Gallileo and Hilarity dead-heating a head in front of Obo, one and a half lengths next, Time—2mins. 9 2-5secs.

(Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee and) C. B. Mahomed.)

THE ARAB CONSOLATION PLATE.—Winner Rs. 750, second Rs. 250, third Rs. 150. For Arabs which have not won flat races value Rs. 1,500 or over since 31st March, 1909. Distance.—1 1-4 miles.

Mr Ali bin Talib's Cockeye 8st 12lbs.A. Ferguson 1
Mr Abdoola Fraser's Artist 9st 3lbs...............Ames 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's merrily 9st.....................Southall 3
Mr Heath's Sir Hugo 8st 12lbs...................Robinson 4

Also Ran.—Samous, 10st (Evans); Padsha, 9st 1lb (Hoyt); Well Done, 9st (Brown); Dojan 8st 10lbs (Barrett); Rocksand, 8st 8lbs (Fahad); Terror 8st (Poole); Guidon, 7st 13lbs (McGlone); Submit, 7st 9lbs (Kuhn); Mysore, 7st 3lbs (Etul).

Betting.—5 to 4 on Famous, 5 to 1 against Cockeye, 7 to 1 Artist, 8 to 1 Well Done, 10 to 1 Sir Hugo and Merrily. Longer odds the rest.

The Race.—Padsha was left, Terror getting away in front closely attended by Dojan, next Sir Hugo and Submit. This order changed at the half mile, Well Done going to the front with Sir Hugo and Artist close and Cockeye with a bunch behind. As they turned the bend, Cockeye cut through with Artist, Sir Hugo next and Famous showing on the extreme outside. At the distance Cockeye took a clear lead, Famous was done and Merrily just got up to pip Sir Hugo for a place. Three lengths, neck, head. Time—2min. 25 1 5secs.

(Winner trained by Owner)

THE MIDSUMMER PLATE, (Divided.) Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200. A Handicap for Horses. Distance.—6 furlongs.

Mr. M. Goculdass's Soultline, 9st. 12lbs...A. Hoyt 1
Mr. Keloo's Paul Pry, 8st. 2lbs.........................Brown 2
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's Tangaroa, 9st. 9lbs..Robinson 3
Mr. F. M. Garda's the Loaf, 7st. 9lbs......Bullock 4

Also Ran:—Abrogine, 9st. 5lbs. (Barret); Lumination, 9st (Hill); Punt, 8st. 2lbs. (Southall); Master Theo, 8st. 6lbs. (Bland); Beau Vive, 8st. 3lbs. (Ferguson); Lord Merv, 7st. 11lbs. (Ames).

Betting:—5 to 4 against Paul Pry, 5 to 2 Soultline, 5 to 1 Tangaroa, 10 to 1 Aborigine and Beau Vive, longer odds the rest.

The Race.—From a very good start Beau Vive shewed out, but was almost immediately passed by Paul Pry, Master Theo and Lord Merv, who ran in a close bunch to the half mile, where Tangaroa displaced Lord Merv. Nearing the turn Master Theo dropped back and Soultline came into third place. In the straight Paul Pry and Tangaroa were fighting out a great finish, when Soultline appeared well in hand on the outside and won cleverly by a length and a half, neck, two and a half lengths. Time.—1min. 14 3-5secs.

(Winner trained by Bleach.)

THE LITTLE ARAB CONSOLATION PLATE. —Winner Rs. 500, second Rs. 200, third Rs. 100. For Arab Ponies 13'3 and under which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,000 or over since 31st March 1909. Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's Zoolphokarr 9st. 10lbs Southall 1
Mr. H. Jamsetjee's Kimberley 9st. 5lbs....Brown 2
Mr. Beg's Creditor. 9st. 2lbs..................Evans 3
Mr. Aboobaker A Rehman's Good Morning 8st. 7lbs ....Kuhn 4

Also Ran:—Toronto, 9st. 7lbs (Hill); Murzook, 9st. 2lbs. (Taylor); Regiment, 9st. 2lbs. (Ferguson); Fado, 8st. 10lbs. (Fahad); Aurum, 8st. 10lbs. (Ames); Compact, 8st. 7lbs. (Robinson.)

Betting:—Evens Creditor, 5 to 2 against Kimberley, 5 to 1 Zoolphokarr, 10 to 1 Toronto and longer odds the rest.

The Race:—Zoolphokarr shot out at once with a clear lead, but in a few strides he was passed by Creditor, Murzook and Compact falling in behind. At the turn Zoolphokarr again came into the lead and Kimberley got up along the rails. An exciting finish ensued, but Zoolphokarr got there by a length and a haif, half four lengths. Time—1min. 8 3-5secs.

(Winner trained by Owner.)

HARWOOD LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

Bombay F. C. vs. B. V. A.

The last match, in the Harwood League for 1911, was played on the Cooperage Ground, Bombay, on Saturday evening, between the Bombay Football Club and the Bombay Volunteer Artillery. The weather, although unpropitious in the morning, cleared up by the afternoon, and when play commenced, the sun was shining strongly. The number of the spectators was not so large as is the rule at a Saturday match. The game, although fairly even throughout, was not an exposition of good football, ragged play and wild kicking in midfield characterising most of its stages. However, their were occasional flashes of clever play, Templeton and Westropp in the opposing forward lines and the two goal-keepers all distinguishing themselves.

Just after the start T. Brewin put in a centre for the Bombay F. Club, but Templeton shot wide. Several rushes were now made by the B. V. A. forwards, in which Westropp was always prominent, but no score resulted. The game, however, was, if anything, in favour of the B. V. A., Vears, on one occasion, having hard luck in hitting the cross-bar, with a shot. At last Barnard made a wing run for the Bombay F. C., and S. Vardon conceded a corner in saving the centre. This chance was not taken advantage of by the Bombay F. C. and the game continued to be of an even nature. However, as the first half was drawing to a close, Templeton came down and, taking advantage of a miskick by S. Vardon, scored the first point of the game. Just before the whistle announced the interval Hyde put in a good shot which H. Vardon cleared. Score:—

Bombay F. C..1 goal
B. V. A...nil

The Bombay F. C. opened the attack in the second half and H. Vardon had some exciting moments in goal when pressed closely by the opposing forward line. Hyde, however, lost a good chance of scoring for the Bombay F. C. by shooting over the cross-bar. But for a few abortive runs by the B. V. A., the Bombay F. C. now had the better of exchanges, but their shooting might have been better. Once Templeton almost scored, but the ball rebounded into play off the left upright. After that Vardon was tested with more than one difficult shot, but saved cleverly. During the final stages of the game, Westropp after losing one chance of scoring got away with the ball and put in a well judged shot. Walker, however, held and cleared safely. Just before time, T. Brewin gave his side a second goal with a low shot in the corner of the net. Score:—

Bombay F. C.. 2 goals
B. V. A...nil

The teams were as follows:—

Bombay F. C.:—Goal, Walker; backs, Harwood and Chapman; half-backs, Foskett, Johnson and Schultz; forwards, T. Brewin, Hyde, Tempelton, Elliott and Barnard.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.—Goal, H. Vardon; back, Bellamy and S. Vardon; half-backs, Mason Vardon, and Navin; forwards, Grimshaw, J. Smith, Westropp, J. Smith and Vears.

The final position of the teams in the League is as follows:—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals. For	Goals. Agst.	Pts.
R. Warwicks	14	14	0	0	78	4	28
R. G. A.	14	10	3	1	58	16	21
Bombay Gymkhana	14	7	4	3	41	18	17
Bombay F. C.	14	6	5	3	22	19	15
Byculla Institute	14	4	9	1	9	48	9
Y. M. C. A.	14	4	10	0	19	28	8
Telegraphs	14	3	10	1	7	49	7
B. V. A.	14	2	9	3	8	55	7

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Hindu Gymkhana.

AN EXCITING GAME.

The return match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Hindu Gymkhana was played on the Esplanade on Saturday, in the presence of a large member of spectators. It was a whole day fixture but some smart showers of rain, which came down in the morning, prevented a start being made at the appointed time. The ground, however, dried up very rapidly and consequently, a start was made at a quarter to three. The Hindu team was, with the exception of Balu, Shivram, Seshachari and Pai, practically a representative eleven, its composition being not very different from that of the side which donned flannels for the Hindus last year against the Presidency and the Parsis. Besides, it was strengthened by the inclusion of Gaikwar, a new player from Poona, who acquitted himself creditably and assisted Date in adding 55 for the third wicket. The Bombay Gymkhana were, on the other hand, without the services of Milne, their first bowler, and Halliley, who led the attack in his absence, had evidently not yet thoroughly recovered from the injuries to his feet. The match was productive of some very exciting sport. The visitors, who had the first knock at the wickets, knocked up 160 for 6 wickets, when they declared. They made a poor start, losing two such good bats as Mehta and Mehendale for only 26. Then, however, on Gaikwar being associated with Date, they put a different complexion on the game by some watchful cricket, and they had taken the score to 81 before they were separated. The fourth wicket fell for an addition of only 4 to the total. But then came another long stand, Talpade and Diveker adding 69 for the fifth wicket. The home team were set the task of making 160 within an hour and ten minutes. The Gymkhana batsmen unaccountably failed to achieve anything against the Hindu attack, their innings being more or less of a procession to and from the wickets. They early lost Reid, who returned to the pavilion before a single had been scored; they lost Watts at 23, and Halliley almost immediately after. Mackenzie was sent back at 38 and a still greater disaster befell the home team when Brooke was caught with the total only at 50. Clarke was sent back without any addition to the total and the next four wickets fell for only 24 more. The game at this stage became intensely exciting, as there were only three minutes to time and the home team had only one wicket in hand. Sanderson and Stileman, however, succeeded in keeping their wickets intact, the Bombay Gymkhana thus escaping defeat by a very narrow shave.

The outstanding features of Saturday's play were the fine bowling of Pilgaonker and the batting of Date. The former sends down some very fast balls which rise very quickly from the pitch. He captured no less than six wickets, clean bowling five of the home team's batsmen, and secured the splendid analysis of a little over five runs apiece. Date contributed a fine innings of 36, which was faultless except for a difficult chance which he gave when at 12, and it was his partnership with Gaikwar which so much altered the aspect of game in favour of his side. On the Gymkhana side Brooke was top scorer with 15, Phillips securing second position by contributing 14; Sanderson played a plucky innings of 12 not out. The scores:

HINDU GYMKHANA.

C V Mehta Capt, c Brooke, b C G Stileman	5
S G Mehendale, c Halliley, b C G Stileman	14
K A Date, c Halliley, b Clarke	36
G R Gaikwar, c Clarke, b Phillips	19
W B Talpade, retired	34
S K Diveker, b Purcell	27
N H Kharwa, not out...	9
S Pilgaonker, not out	0
Extras	16
Total (for 6 wickets)	160

Innings declared closed.

V Palwanker R V Kirtiker and G H Bhatwadeker did not bat.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

E C Reid, b Pilgaonker	0
T H Watts, c Gaikwar, b Pilgaonker	9
W B Halliley, b Pilgaonker	7
F R R Brooke (Capt), c Mehta, b Date	15
R T H Mackenzie, b Pilgaonker	1
G C Phillips, c Pilgaonker, b Date	14
F J Clarke, st Diveker, b Date	0
P M D Sanderson, not out	12
V E Purcell, b Pilgaonker	8
C D Baker, b Pilgaonker	1
C G Stileman, not out	0
Extras	12
Total (for 9 wkts)	79

BOWLING ANALYSES.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Halliley	10	28	1	6
Stileman	12	29	4	2
Purcell	10	37	2	1
Clarke	12	34	2	1
Phillips	7	16	1	1

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Pilgaonker	12	34	3	6
Mehendale	1	10	0	0
Date	11	23	4	3

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

The following programme has been arranged for Wednesday next at 5-30 p.m. (weather permitting.)

Horse Jumping.—Usual conditions. Ponies may compete. Ladies may enter.

Tilting at the Ring and Tent Pegging for Men.—To take ring first and then peg.

Affinity Event Bending Race.—Lady and gentleman holding a ribbon will ride the bending racecourse. Knocking a ball off a post or letting go the ribbon will disqualify.

Musical Chairs for Men.—Poles and old racquets will be provided,

Aunt Sally Stakes.—Nomination event. Men ride the course to their ladies and don a hat, which the lady has to knock off with tennis balls. Man to ride back to winning post.

Horse Scurry.—Entries close after the third event

COTTON IN CENTRAL ASIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, August 27.

Reports from Russian Central Asia state that the cotton crop in the Khanates may not turn out as well as was expected. The area sown was larger than that under last year's cultivation, but scarcity of labour seems likely to affect the outturn. There is no mention of boll-worm, however, though both in India and Egypt that pest has done enormous damage this summer. The Russian Government which have encouraged the cultivation of cotton in Central Asia will probably take up the question of labour.

Mr. W. A. Redmond, M. P., and his colleagues who have been touring New Zealand in the interests of the Irish Home Rule Party arrived at Sydney on the 3rd instant. During their tour they addressed seventy meetings in the Dominion and secured subscriptions to the Party funds amounting to £10,000.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA AUGUST 26.

The depression in the Bay lies well out to sea and has shown little change since yesterday. Rainfall has increased on the Burma Coast and lightly in the north-east of the Peninsula, but, on the whole, has become lighter elsewhere. The chief falls are:—Victoria Point records four inches; Mergui, one and a half; Tavoy and Akyab, three; Moulmein; Bassein and Toungoo, two; Monywa, one; Rawalpindi, one and a half; Raipur, two; Seoni, Jagdalpur and Malegaon, one. The forecast shows some increase in the rainfall in the north-east of the Peninsula.

SIMLA, AUGUST 27

The depression in the Bay is developing but slowly. Although to-day only scattered rainfall has occurred, except in Burma, the present phase of the weakness in the monsoon is only transitory.

The chief falls are;—Rangoon and Bhamo report one and a half inches; Diamond Island and Chittagong, three; Bharaich, two; Ludhiana, a quarter; and Ambala and Nizamabad, one.

The Forecast:—An extension in the scattered rainfall over the United Provinces and the southern half of the Peninsula. No change elsewhere.

SIMLA, AUGUST 26.

The rainfall during the week was in very large excess in the United Provinces West, and in Central India East; in large excess in Lower Burma, Eastern Bengal, Behar, the United Provinces East and Malabar; in moderate excess in Chota Nagpur; about normal in Upper Burma, Assam, Orissa and the Konkan; in slight defect in the Central Provinces West and in moderate to large defect in Bengal, West Berar, the Central Provinces East and the remainder of the Peninsula.

Since the close of the last week, the agricultural situation in some parts of the country has improved. In the United Provinces many districts report that the standing crops are flourishing in the area affected by droughts. Sowing have been continued in twenty districts and started in six others. Sporadic cattle disease is reported, but there has been an improvement in the fodder supply in the Punjab, though rain is still badly wanted. The condition and prospects of irrigated crops are fair, but they are badly affected by boll-worm, which has appeared throughout the province. Prices have reached the warning scale except in twelve districts. In the Delhi district, there is still a great defect of water, and heavy work and want of fodder are affecting the cattle. The acute situation which was reported in the week previous from Rajputana and Central India still remains unchanged. Agricultural operations are at a standstill. Some improvement in the standing crops is noticeable, but the scarcity of fodder is mainly felt everywhere. Except in Gujarat, Sind, Khandesh, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Kathiawar and Rewa Kantha, the situation has improved in the Bombay Presidency. In these districts water is still deficient, and agricultural operations have been practically stopped. Reports from other parts of the country are satisfactory.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The steamer "Messina," Captain H. G. Aldridge, which arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Alexandria, reports having experienced strong South-West Monsoon, till 200 miles from Bombay.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In Cts	M. Hill In Cts	Fort In Cts	Colaba In Cts
Previously registered	45·63	48·87	48·97	40·75
Sunday, 27th August	0·50	0·44	0·20	0·18
Total	47·13	49·31	49·17	40·93
Same date last year	60·05	53·14	54·18	46·40

RAINFALL AT MATHERAN.

Rainfall Station Matheran week-ending 25th August, 1911.

	Inc.	Cts.
Week's Total	08	96
Previous Total	128	41
Total Fall	137	37

Appended is Saturday report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (24th)	...	...	...	0·00
Jask	103	81·8	...	0·00
Muskat (24th)	...	...	...	0·00
Multan	104·8	85·0	...	1·55
Rawalpindi	91·9	75·4	1·48	5·89
Lahore	...	...	...	...
Sirsa	98·3	82·5	...	2·27
Ambala	97·5	79·9	...	8·69
Delhi	93·5	79·8	0·03	6·30
Agra	91·0	80·0	...	4·74
Mainpuri	90·8	78·1	...	6·38
Jhansi	90·0	77·5	...	9·47
Cawnpore	90·7	79·4	...	7·75
Allahabad	92·1	78·5	...	11·12
Jacobabad	103·1	84·3	...	0·05
Karachi	85·3	79·0	...	0·05
Ajmer	80·4	75·2	0·05	3·73
Jaipur	84·2	75·6	0·01	9·63
Kotah	85·6	77·1	...	9·46
Bhuj	90·0	76·0	0·01	1·63
Dwarka	...	...	...	...
Veraval	81·1	77·3	0·02	5·80
Rajkot	89·5	72·5	...	3·50
Bhavnagar Para	91·0	75·5	...	4·55
Surat	86·9	73·6	0·01	16·08
Ahmedabad	95·6	75·2	...	7·47
Deesa	91·3	76·4	...	8·22
Neemuch	87·9	76·5	...	9·72
Indore	87·1	69·6	...	10·37
Jubbulpore	86·3	73·8	...	26·85
Saugor	84·8	72·6	...	23·34
Hoshangabad	89·1	73·4	...	16·69
Khandwa	83·2	75·1	...	7·63
Akola	92·7	74·1	..	16·12*
Amraoti	90·8	74·3	...	14·68
Nagpur	90·6	74·8	0·04	31·82
Chanda	91·5	75·0	0·11	30·20
Raipur	89·7	74·6	1·90	41·45
Bombay	86·1	77·4	0·14	40·75
Ratnagiri	84·3	74·9	...	55·06
Mormugao	85·0	76·2	0·02	62·01
Karwar	82·7	75·0	0·40	64·17
Malegaon	88·9	70·1	0·93	17·10
Ahmednagar	86·8	65·5	...	14·23
Poona	83·0	66·3	...	11·37
Sholapur	91·3	70·1	...	12·00
Bijapur	90·2	67·3	...	7·95
Belgaum	77·3	64·5	...	20·37
Aurangabad	87·2	69·2	0·03	16·53
Nizamabad (Indur)	90·9	74·7	...	21·08
Hyderabad	86·3	72·7	0·05	15·65
Mangalore	85·3	70·8	0·27	80·64
Calicut	84·8	74·6	...	69·36
Cochin	85·7	76·7	...	61·75
Colombo	87·0	76·5	0·02	9·81
Masulipatam	82·0	74·0	0·45	13·56
Bellary	94·0	74·3	...	1·47
Cuddapah	94·2	73·6	0·21	6·60
Madras	93·0	77·5	0·10	2·78
Bangalore	84·3	66·3	0·15	9·59
Coimbatore	87·9	70·3	...	10·11
Trichinopoly	95·5	76·8	...	1·70
Negapatam	95·0	78·0	...	3·65

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 26TH AUGUST.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 26th August, 1911, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi records 1·48" of rain. Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab, heavily clouded in the extreme north and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual in the area of rainfall. Day temperature is in excess at Multan and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in defect in east Rajputana, but in excess at Jacobabad; night temperature is also above normal at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in Kathiawar and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess at Deesa and Ahmedabad.

The Central Provinces,—Raipur records 1·90" of rain and Chanda 0·11". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is in defect and day temperature is in excess in the western districts.

The Konkan.—Karwar records 0·40" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon records 0·93" of rain. Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme southern districts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Light to moderate rain has fallen on the north Madras Coast and in Mysore and the eastern districts of the Madras Deccan. On the West Coast of the Peninsula, rainfall has been confined to the region between Mangalore and Karwar. To the north of latitude 20° N. Raipur, Malegaon and Rawalpindi are the only stations reporting rainfall of importance; the falls at these stations, however, have been fairly heavy.

Local rain is likely in the east Central Provinces; the southern half of the Deccan and on the West Coast of the Peninsula and the north Madras Coast. A few showers may occur over the rest of the reporting area.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 26th August, was 29·810 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 6 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid, no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

FANS—USEFUL AND OTHERWISE.

We all use fans nowadays, and it is amusing to see how people's tastes differ in their choice of this comforting little detail of the toilette. The ordinary fan is the little Japanese one, but this season it has become the fashion to carry funny fans, with pictures of queer little animals painted on parchment. Some of them are very cleverly designed, and they are solidly mounted on bone mounts rather well carved, and they cost about fifteen francs. A very dainty fan for evening wear is in shot chiffon edged with fine gold lace, and mounted either on ivory or tortoiseshell. There is also the autograph fan, made in parchment or "peau de cygne," edged with old gold or silver and mounted on ivory or tortoiseshell. On these collectors of autographs may flaunt their prizes, and the unwary celebrity will have to beware. Then there is the breloque fan, which measures about half an inch and is generally a copy of some old fan of value, although there are also some modern ones which imitate animals' heads, butterflies, bats, and all sorts of quaint things. These, women hang on their chains with a host of other charms and souvenirs.

LADY CLIMBERS.

There is a fascination about the snow-clad Alps that, once felt, seems to gain in power and force with each succeeding year. It is what Mrs. Roy Batty, the lady secretary of the "Ladies' Alpine Club," calls a "quiet, companionable intoxication." The above club, which was founded in 1907, and now has its quarters in the Great Central Hotel, has seventy or eighty members. Its president is Queen Margherita of Italy, and its vice-presidents are Mrs. "Aubrey le Blond," Mrs. Bullock-Workman, of Himalayan fame, Mlle. Mary Paillon, and Miss Anna Pigeon. Miss Lucy Walker, the very first lady to ascend the Matterhorn in 1871, is an honoraay member. The rapid growth of membership shows the increasing popularity of this occasionally dangerous sport. Now is the climbing season, and most of the members are already busy with Alpin stocks and ice axes. Although hard work, climbing is not, we are assured, so arduous as it sounds. There is an exhilaration in these high atmospheres that sustains, encourages, and exalts you. It even keeps you warm, and she who would climb well must not go too heavily clad. Very thin wool or silk and wool underwear should suffice. Knickerbockers must, of course, be the only wear, but an ingenious skirt has been devised by which you can leave your hotel with decency, and, when you have reached those regions where only climbers go, and where conventionality is at a discount, you can transform it into a very useful cape.

BOOTS AND PUTTEES.

Of course climber's boots must be worn, and it is no use trying to feminise these. Puttees protect the legs, and are more flexible than leather gaiters. A Norfolk jacket is good, but a Russian one is rather better, for it admits of a band of fur, braid, or embroidery round the neck and down the overlapping front, and thus ministers to the feminine love of the beautiful. As for hats or caps—the smaller the better. A white felt cap, with a black and white rosette, may be suggested as suitable and decorative. Corsets should not be discarded, for a new usefulness on their part will be discovered when roping begins. Face-masks, greased inside, are worn in the last stages of the ascent. As for tents, there is a delightful one made of fine yellow silk, that only weighs 7lb., will accommodate two or three people, and can be carried in a ruck-sack. This Ladies' Alpine Club is the only really mountaineering one in the world, and models itself on its famous brother in Savile-row. Its members are true sportswomen, and scorn to have their individual exploits recorded. The fascination in this warm, close weather of exploring these glorious uplands, after the noise and dust of London, and to revel in the snowy stillness of what Byron calls the "joyous Alps," must be experienced to be appreciated to its utmost.

The High Class Washing Material.
'VIYELLA.' (Reg).
DOES NOT SHRINK.

The new Shirt Blouses is 'Viyella" mark a great advance on those of previous seasons. The "Viyella" cloth remains of the same delightful softness, and in the patterns and colorings of the material, the latest fashions have been used with the happiest result.

From leading Drapers and Stores, or name of nearest sent by "Viyella" 24-25, New Gate Street, London.

BY THE WAY.

A TRIUMPH FOR THE DOG STAR.

In mail week, says a Home correspondent, was the last of the Dog Days, which began on July 3, and quite exceptionally synchronised with the long spell of ideal summer weather which has made the summer of 1911 so remarkable. Last year the Dog Star, which is commonly credited with the heat of the Dog Days, woefully failed to uphold its reputation, and the end of August gave the first promise of summer for nearly two months. During last year's thirty-nine Dog Days, the shaded thermometer in London only recorded temperatures above 70deg. on six occasions; this year the mercury has had a difficulty in keeping below the 90deg. mark.

THE HONEY HARVEST.

In the North of England there has been an excellent honey season. Indeed, it is said that Lancashire beekeepers have been more successful than for ten years past. Yields have been extraordinarily good and stocks, one authority states, are in excellent condition and likely to winter well. This experience is in striking contrast to the bee industry in the South of England, where disease has rained hundreds of hives and been responsible for poor returns. The country's supply will therefore be dependent chiefly on Northern beekeepers. They report that their honey is of rare quality and absolutely free from honeydew. Many hives contain 70lbs. of honey, an unusual quantity.

PARNELL MONUMENT.

The elaborate Parnell monument in Dublin, which has been in course of construction for a long time past at a cost of about £9,000, is now complete, and the unveiling will take place on October 1, when the ceremony will be performed by Mr. John Redmond, M.P. The memorial of the Irish Leader consists of a bronze statue, of heroic size—the work of the late St. Gaudens, the celebrated American sculptor—set on a pedestal at the foot of a great triangular shaft, whose tripod crown rises more than 60ft. above the ground. Parnell is represented standing in oratorical attitude with his left hand resting on a table. The inscription, an extract from one of Parnell's own speeches, reads as follows: To Charles Stewart Parnell. 'No man has a right to fix a boundary to the march of a nation. No man has a right to say to his country, "Thus far thou shalt go and no further." We have never attempted to fix a neplus ultra to the progress of Ireland's nationhood and we never shall.'"

THE LARGEST GRAPEVINE.

A grapevine which is said to be the largest in the world grows in Carpinteria, California. This vine, according to "Popular Mechanics," was planted in 1842 by a Spanish woman, and beneath its spreading branches, which cover more than an acre, 800 or more persons can find protection from the sun's heat. The first election in Santa Barbara County under American rule was held under its ripening fruit. The vine is of the Mission variety. In 1893, it bore eight tons of grapes, and in 1895, ten tons. The trunk is nearly 8ft. in circumference.

OLDER THAN THE OAK.

It appears to be difficult to determine how long grapevines will grow. Officials of the United States Department of Agriculture declare that they have yet to find a wild grape which has died of old age. Some authorities state that the vine equals and often surpasses the oak in point of age, The Hampton Court vine was planted in 1769, while in America, there is a wild grapevine on the shores of Mobile Bay, commonly known as the "General Jackson vine," from the fact that General Andrew Jackson twice pitched his tent under it during his campaign against the Seminole Indians. This vine is more than 6ft. in circumference at its base.

MORNING "NIPS."

An agitation is at present being made in Victoria for legislation compelling the early closing of hotels. Mr. Ernest Jones, Inspector-General of Insane, according to a correspondent of the "Lancet," has given his opinion that, if the hours of business are to be curtailed, hotels should be closed in the morning rather than at night. He states that the ill-effects of alcohol are almost all traceable to the "early morning nip," and that if facilities in this direction were abolished there would be public benefit. The opinion is said to be strengthened by experience gained in the Government inebriate retreat at Lara, which is under the direction of the Lunacy Department.

FROM SEA TO SEA.

The president of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, after a six weeks' tour of inspection of the greater part of the system now under construction, predicts that the railway will be completed from the Atlantic to the Pacific in 1914. This is fully a year earlier than has hitherto been allowed. Great progress has been made with the line running through the clay belt of Northern Ontario. The Grand Trunk Pacific will be able to assist materially the movement of the western crop this year, and the company, which has immense elevators at Fort William, expects to carry at least 12,000,000 bushels of wheat to the head of the Great Lakes. The Grand Truck has constructed from the outset a permanent road-bed of the most excellent description, and will therefore derive great advantages at once in the way of low operating expenses.

JEWISH SOBRIETY.

A Hungarian physician, Dr. Imre Doczy, who has recently produced a work on alcoholism, claims that Jews under every condition of life are invariably sober. Dr. Doczy, according to the "Jewish Chronicle," has made inquiries concerning the drinking habits of the Jews in Hungary, Russia, and England, and the evidence he has obtained amply bears out his contention. One medical man, whose practice is largely among Jews, informed him that during the last ten years he had only once met with a drunken Jew, and he did not conform to the Mosaic law.

ACTUALITY IN ADVERTISEMENT.

They certainly know how to advertise in the United States. In one of the main streets of Chicago the other day, a window was suddenly thrown open with such violence that every pane of glass in it was smashed. There appeared at the aperture a handsome young woman, followed by a young man carrying a rope. The rope was made fast; the young woman slid down it, and the young man followed her. Hardly had they descended when there was seen at the same window an angry grey-beard, armed with a revolver. He blazed away, missed, and then slid down the rope in pursuit. Naturally a crowd gathered to watch the drama and see how it would end. It ended by the pursuer and the pursued joining hands and bowing low. "Ladies and gentlemen," they said politely, "the scene which you have just witnessed is a representation of the opening chapter of the new serial story about to be published in the "Chicago Journal"; and then they proceeded to the distribution of leaflets.

IN GLENISIA FOREST.

The unusual incident of a golden eagle attacking some roe deer was witnessed by two gamekeepers the other day in Gleniela deer forest. The attack seemed to be concentrated upon one of the animals. Flying over its intended victim, the eagle dealt it a heavy blow on the head with its wing in passing. Then settling a few yards distant for a few moments it recrossed the roe-deer, hitting it in the same way again. These tactics were repeated several times, and the blows of the powerful wing seemed to have a great effect upon the roe, which appeared to become dazed and stupefied. The eagle was able to drive the roe-deer in any direction he pleased, and all the time the keepers watched him he was heading their course for the top of some high and precipitous rocks over the crest of the hill. It appeared highly probable that the bird would ultimately succeed in driving his victim over the rocks in question, and thereafter enjoy a savoury meal. Incidents of this kind are seldom witnessed, but the golden eagle has been known to "cliff" even the larger red deer.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere]

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

SCENT GLANDS OF ANIMALS.

In the Proceedings of the Zoological Society Mr. R. J. Pocock gives the result of his investigations of the scent glands of various animals. The well-known musk of the musk deer is a familiar example. The keenness of scent in most animals suggests that these scent glands must play an important part in the lives of those possessing them. It has been suggested that their use may be that of keeping the individuals of a species together by enabling them easily to recognise each other. The result of Mr. Pocock's studies inclines him to support this view. At the same time he considers that there is much evidence to show that pre orbital glands have a sexual significance, at least in part. At any rate, it is probable that in every case each scent gland tells its tale to other members of the same species.

MAY BE USEFUL TO ENEMIES.

That the same scent may prove useful to the enemies of a species by enabling a carnivorous animal to track its prey more readily, of the latter to steer clear more easily from its devourers must be supposed to be accidental from the point of view of natural selection. On the other hand, it might be suggested that a strong scent, like a brilliant colour, might be of the nature of a warning. And it is believed that the strong scent of certain species of deer does protect them from the attacks of serpents. There is also room for a theory of "mimicry" in scent, for there are quite a number of animals and plants which "imitate" the scent of the musk deer. A familiar wild flower of our hedges, again, Hound's tongue, smells strongly of mice.

FOOT SCENT POCKETS.

In some animals the scent glands are pockets occurring in the feet. And Mr. Pocock suggests that these are renmants of certain interdigital clefts. These have been reduced in the course of evolution in order to strengthen the feet. In some animals they have been entirely lost, but in others the course of evolution has specialised them as scent glands. Other scent glands are held to have arisen from simple thickenings of the skin and enlargements of sebaceous and sweat glands.

SWEET-SCENTED BUTTERFLIES.

Scent also appears to play an important part in the lives of insects, and in a discourse given by Dr. Dixey at the Royal Institution some interesting facts regarding the scent of butterflies were given. There are in England three common species of white butterfly. One of these is distinguished by certain greyish-green streaks on the under surface of the hind wings, and is hence known as the green-veined white. If the upper surface of one of the wings of the male of this species be brushed with a camel's-hair brush a strong agreeable odour like that of the "lemon plant" will be perceived. The scales thus brushed from the wing, in fact, are scented. Those from the under surface, however, are not, nor are those from any part of the wings of the female.

THE SCENT SCALES.

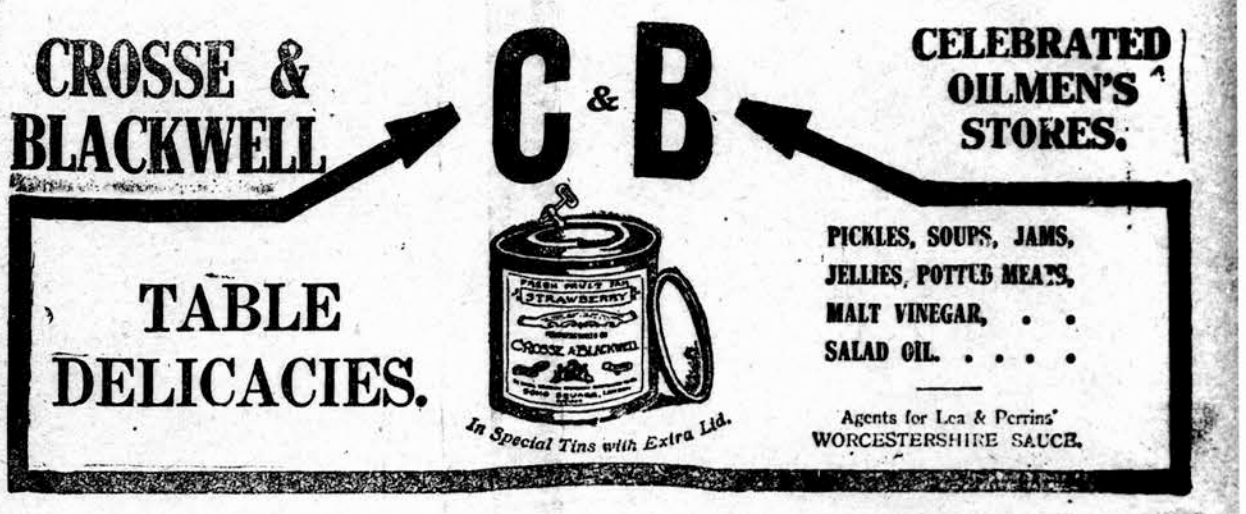
When the scented scales thus brushed from the upper side of the wings of the male are examined under the microscope they are found to be of two kinds. There are the scales of ordinary shape, and among them others of a special form. These latter are described as somewhat heart-shaped, with a long footstalk ending in a nearly circular disc, and tapering to a point at the other extremity. At their pointed ends they carry plume-like structures. Under the microscope these latter seem to be minute tubes, often open at their free extremities. These plume scales are absent from the undersides of the wings of the male, and from all parts of the wings of the female. They are evidently scent scales.

OTHER SCENTED SPECIES.

The upper surface of the wings of the male of the smaller cabbage white also yield scented plume scales. But in this species the scent is fainter, and sometimes almost imperceptible. The perfume also is different, suggesting sweetbriar rather than lemon. In the large cabbage butterfly the plume scales are also present, though of a different shape and of a much less perceptible perfume. In fact, it is said that anyone with ordinary powers of smell may examine a large number of these and find no smell at all. It is, however, undoubtedly present in some, and is like a faint whiff of violet powder. The scents of certain related species of African butterfly are likened by Dr. Dixey to sweet-briar, sweet-pea, &c.

CRYSTALS.

At the best the workers in crystallographic research have never been more than a scanty band, but for the most part lack of quantity has been atoned for by excellence of quality. No doubt it is true that in the early stages of the development of the young science we cannot find that progress was materially aided by any investigator bearing an English name, and to France belongs the glory of being the native country of the two founders of crystallography—Rome de l'Isle and Hauy. But the reproach was removed at the beginning of the nineteenth century, when the "all important principal instrument of the crystallographer's laboratory," the reflecting goniometer, was invented by Wollaston, when Whewell suggested and Miller introduced a notation that is still in use, and when at last a "national tradition of leadership" in this branch of the science was firmly established. Crystallography is no longer a mere branch of mineralogy. And in these latter days investigators in other branches of science have begun to look upon crystals with an interested eye. Mr. Hilton, a mathematician, has utilised them in the discussion of groups of movement. Crystalline character is acknowledged to be a safe test of identity or otherwise in the realm of physiology. But the services of a trained crystallographer must here be called into play, owing to the variety of causes—environment, chemical change, and the like—that may determine a supposed difference. Close on the heels of mathematics and biology comes chemistry and the remarkable work associated with the names of Pope and Barlow. Considering therefore the increase of the number of fields in which crystallography directly or indirectly "intrudes," it was time that a convenient and popularised compendium of information as to the progress of the science and the nature of the problems presented by it should be placed in the hands of intelligent layman, and of students who are looking for a field in which there is so much to be done and in which the serious competitors are comparatively so few. Nothing therefore could be more timely than the appearance in the International Scientific Series of Dr. Tutton's volume on "Crystals". Nor does one thing could it well have been in more competent hands than those of Dr. Tutton, whose hard-earned leisure for the last twenty years has been largely confined to the measurement of crystals, and to the invention and improvement of instruments for that purpose—instruments of the utmost imaginable delicacy and precision. Among the purchasers of his volume there will be many who enjoyed the advantage of hearing the author's evening discourse at Winnipeg, at the British Association meeting of 1909. They are not likely to forget the beautiful experimental illustrations and the exquisite loveliness of the phenomena displayed by crystals in polarised light. The occasion gave the audience the opportunity of realising the peculiar intensity of the satisfaction to the æsthetic faculty afforded in some departments of crystallographical research. In the present volume also they will find the same faculty gratified by the beautiful plates, many of them reproduced from the camera of the author, who, in addition to his other accomplishment, is a photographer of merit far beyond the average. Dr. Tutton's style is clear and spirited, he is as sparing of unessential technical terms as is possible, and the reader will not be repelled by the intrusion of mathematical formulae. Having taken so much pains to expound the subject in its simplest possible manner, Dr. Tutton should have remembered the claims of the mere layman, and have added a glossary of the more unfamiliar of the terms which must of necessity be included in any exposition of the subject. The author rightly calls the story he unfolds one of "enthralling interest," and he is to be warmly commended on the manner in which he has discharged what every chapter tells us is a labour of love. One can recall no more attractive volume in the International Scientific Series since the appearance of Mr. Vernon's volume on "Variation in Animals and Plants."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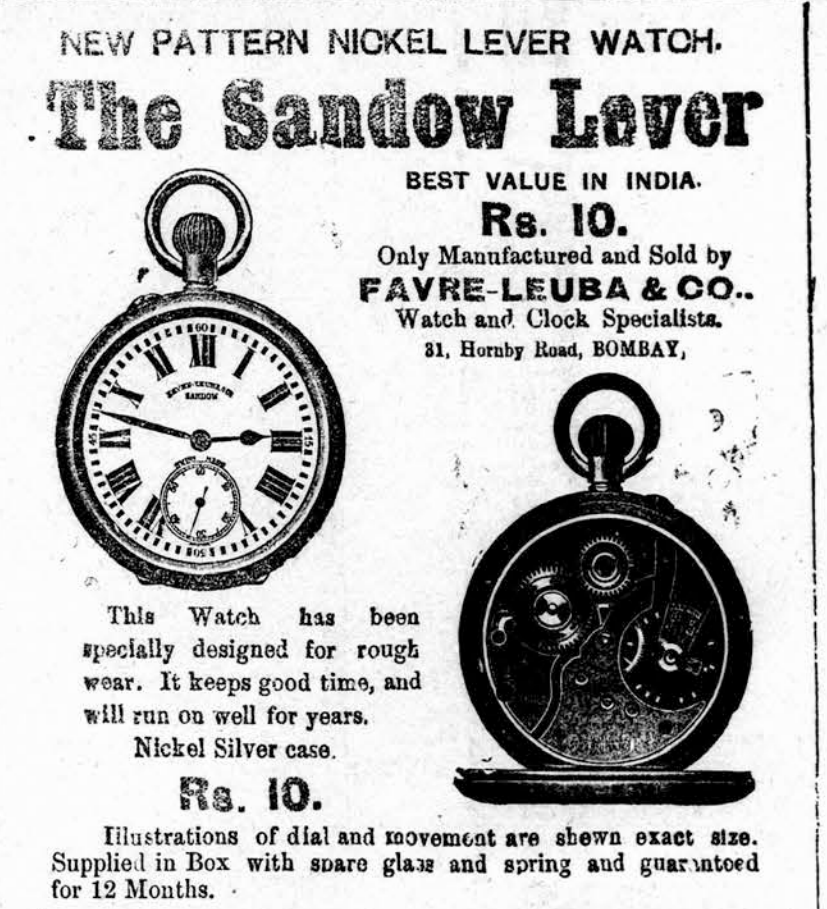
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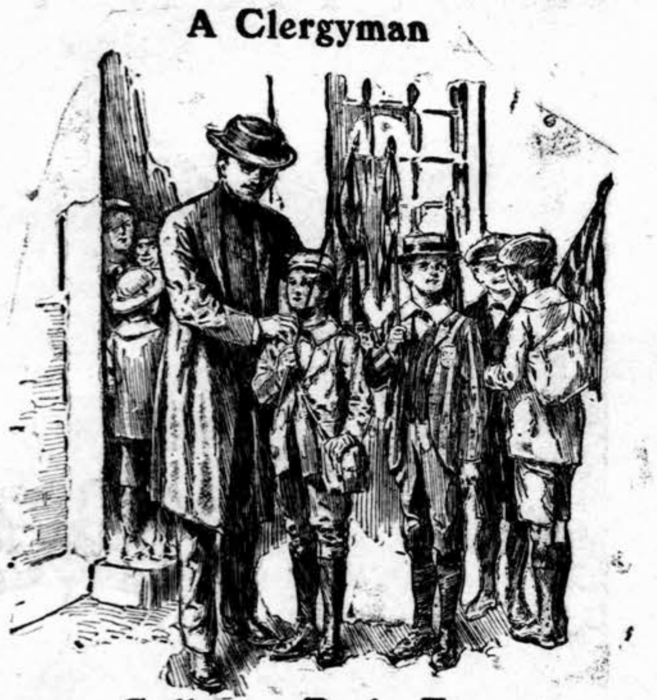

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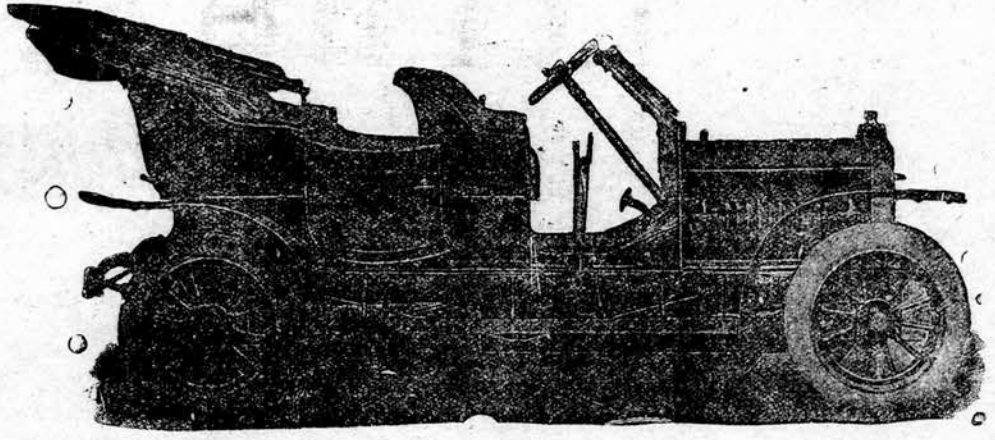

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Printed and Published for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, by N. D'MELLO, at the "Bombay Gazette," Electric Printing Works, No. 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Sole Advertisements Agents in the United Kingdom Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 66, Fenchurch Street, London E.C.